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**ZURICH, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1985** 

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Chernenko Dies at 73 After 13 Months in Office; Forbachov, 54, Succeeds Him as Soviet Leader



Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachov

proceeds on the president's propos-

controversial in Congress. How

soon this will happen is open to

question, but no one has expressed

a desire yet to cut back the pro-

is 'Star Wars' Advances

By Philip M. Boffey

VASHINGTON - President

nald Reagan's proposal for a

inst ballistic missiles appears to

Tive gaining strong momentum, even

members of Congress and ex-

The Star Wars'

Controversy

Although the Soviet Union is be-

red to be substantially behind in technology needed to put effec-

Weapons in Space

ts outside the government ask

ether it is putting the United

ites onto a new strategic course

More the implications can be fully

ficinities fear that the president's arch for a defense that would

petition in new directions.

In Congress, the proposed defen-

INSIDE

move to block the re-election of

President Caramanlis is seen as

an appeal to the left. Page 3.

The dollar fell sharply on

Monday, triggered by a drop in U.S. interest rates. Page 17.

■ Going it alone: The Nigerian

government's austerity policies test the nation. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SPECIAL REPORT

ider nuclear weapons "impotent d obsolete" will fail and yet is eady driving the world's military

system of space delease

### Party Choice Represents A Break With Old Guard

Mikhail S. Gorbachov as the new Soviet leader to replace Konstantin U. Cherneako indicates that the Kremlin has finally decided to break from the succession of old guard leaders who have ruled the country for decades and to turn

over control to a new generation. Mr. Gorbachov, who turned 54 on March 2, is the youngest member of the ruling Politburo. After a spectacular rise in the Communist Party hierarchy, he was elected Monday as the Communist Party's general secretary.

For the past year, political ob-servers here had considered Mr. Gorbachov to be the No. 2 man in the Kremlin. He took power Monday only four hours after Tass reported Mr. Chernenko's death in a transition that appeared to have been planned well in advance. Mr. Gorbachov is said to epito-

mize a new generation of Soviet leaders — unscathed by party ser-vice under Stalin, well-educated and reared in the postwar years that saw major advances in living

A law graduate from Moscow State University, Mr. Gorbachov has appeared as the apostle of change, anxious to shake up long-standing and sluggish Soviet economic practices and introduce modern management methods and new technology.

While every previous leader since the death of Stalin in 1953 Iany Questions Remain bad started the long climb to power by filling the jobs left vacant from purees and war Mr. Gorbachov is

sive system and its potential implibefore Stalin died.

cations are raising questions and causing tempers to fine as debate "There is an entire generation that has missed out," a West Euroal to more than double the current

annual spending on research, "The fact that they had an elderspending \$30 billion dollars on the ly and not publicly impressive leadresearch program over the next five er has perhaps been a problem," the diplomat said. "There have Both Republican and Democratbeen few windows of opportunity ic members of Congress expect that the president's Strategic Defense in recent years to travel to meet an American president." Initiative, known popularly as "star wars," will eventually become

Mr. Gorbachov has impressed Western leaders with his broad knowledge and polished manners in successive trips to Belgium, Can-ada, France, Portugal, West Germany, Italy and, most recently,

"There is an important underly Denis Healey, a former British foreign and defense secretary, ob-(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches served during Mr. Gorbachov's trip

MOSCOW — The choice of to London in December: "This is a new style of Soviet leader charming with a very attractive wife, and absolutely straightfor-

Mr. Gorbachov impressed the British media and those Britons he met with his affable manner and willingness to engage in give-and-

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: "I like Mr. Gorbachov. We can do business togeth-

But she also noted that, while Mr. Gorbachov may be associated with a movement to reform the Soviet economic system, she did not perceive him as a liberal anxious to change Soviet society.

Mr. Gorbachov gave a measure

of his self-confidence on that trip to Britain when he dropped plans to lay flowers at Karl Marx's grave and instead view the crown jewels. Answering even difficult ques-

tions with ease in excellent English, he was firm on human rights issues. "You govern your society, you leave us to govern ours," he said. Another aspect of the trip to Britain was the emergence of Mr.

Gorbachov's wife, Raisa, who is trained as a philosopher. She won over Britons with smiles and fashionable clothes, which are rarely worn by older Kremlin wives. Mr. Gorbachov's boldness con-

trasts markedly with the caution and distance displayed by his two predecessors, Yuri V. Andropov, who was 68 when he took over the leadership post, and Konstautin U.

purges and war, Mr. Gorbachov is Chernenko, who was 72.

Irmly a postwar product.

He was 14 when World War II to of the conservative Soviet leadership suggests that he is an orthominist Party until 1952, the year dox politician, a tough infighter careful not to offend the old guard careful not to offend the old guard with radical views.

While he has called for "deep pean diplomat told United Press transformations" in the Soviet economy, it is not cl supports economic reform. Mr. Gorbachov's views on for-

> eign affairs, where he has little experience, are even less well-known. Alone among top Politburo members, he has not had a collection of speeches and articles pub-

lished in the Soviet Union.

In his public speeches, Mr. Gorbachov has made standard Kremlin attacks on the West but also emphasized détente in a way that suggests to some Western analysts that he favors limiting military ex-(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



### Leaders Hail Chernenko For Return to Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Foreign leaders paid their condolences Monday af- Bush, Mr. Reagan said he would ter the death of the Soviet presi- send Moscow a message of condodent, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Some praised him for a period of internal stability and for his decision to return to arms negotiations with the United States.

Among heads of government and state who said they would attend Mr. Chemenko's funeral in Moscow on Wednesday were Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pa-

President Ronald Reagan said he would send Vice President George

The 35-nation European disarmament conference in Stockholm observed a minute's silence and suspended normal business for a

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, paid tribute to Mr. Chernenko's "genuine interest in a peaceful solution of international problems."

Chemenko as an outstanding Soviet leader who had presided over an asked not to be identified, told The kistan and President Sandro Perimprovement in Chinese-Soviet (Reuters, AP, UPI)

### Tass Reports President Was Ill'a Long Time'

MOSCOW - President Konstantin U. Chernenko, 73, who took power 13 months ago, died Sunday night. He was succeeded Monday as the leader of the Communist Party by Mikhail S. Gorbachov, Tass reported.

Mr. Chernenko died from complications of chronic emphysema, aggravated by a heart deficiency and cirrhosis of the liver, which the news agency said he had had "for a long time." He will be buried Wednesday in Red Square, the traditional resting place of Soviet

Mr. Gorbachov, 54, an economics specialist, will be the Soviet Union's fourth leader in 28 months and the youngest since Lenin.

His appointment as general secretary by the party Central Com-mittee signals the emergence of a new generation of postwar Soviet leaders, observers noted. But it will not necessarily mean major changes in Soviet policy.

In an address to the Soviet public, carried by Tass, the Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the govern-ment emphasized Monday what analysts interpreted as a determination to continue current foreign and domestic policies.

The state and party organizations said that the Soviet Union remained committed to constructive dialogue with the West but that it was determined to strengthen the country's defenses.

In Geneva, it was announced view for that U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms would begin Tuesday his death. as planned. (Page 4.)

Mr. Gorbachov is eventually exdent as well as party leader but that must be done by the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

Gorbachov was not surprising ousness of the illness.
Western diplomats and other observers had considered him to be the Kremlin's No. 2 leader.

The timing of the announcement, four hours after the an- Stalin, 1924-1953; Nikita S. Khrunouncement of Mr. Chernenko's shehev, 1953-1964; Brezhnev, ternational problems."

death, made it clear that the succes1964-1982, and Andropov, 1982A Chinese statement bailed Mr. sion "had been worked out in ad1984, Georgi M. Malenkov was vance," a Western diplomat, who party and government leader for Associated Press.

Mr. Gorbachov had earlier been

Compiled by Our Staff From Departhes appointed chairman of Mr. Chernenko's funeral committee, a position that signaled he was the leading candidate for party secretary.

> Tass announced the death of Mr. Cherneako almost 19 hours after he died, following a night of specu-lation prompted by programming changes on Soviet media, the playing of somber music on Moscow radio and the unexpected departure from the United States of a high-level Soviet delegation led by a Politburo member, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, as well as the departures of high-ranking delegations visiting West Germany and Yugo-

Tass said an autopsy found that Mr. Chernenko had long suffered from "pulmonary emphysema. complicated by pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency."

It said the autopsy report, signed by Yevgeny Chazov, the chief Kremlin doctor, and nine other doctors, said: "The gravity of the condition was furthered by concomitant chronic hepatitis, which worsened into cirrhosis." Tass said that Mr. Gorbachov

would lead the 10 remaining members of the Politburo in mourning Mr. Chernenko. Mr. Chernenko led the mourning for his predeces-sor, Yuri V. Andropov, who died Feb. 9, 1984, as did Andropov for Leonid I. Brezhnev, who died Nov. 10, 1982. Speculation that Mr. Chernenko

was seriously ill began last summer, when he disappeared from public view for 54 days. Andropov had been absent (or six months before

In December, Mr. Chernenko failed to appear for the funeral of pected to be named Soviet presi- Defense Minister Dmitti F. Us-

In mid-January, Soviet officials

admitted that Mr. Chemenko was Although he has been a full too ill to go abroad for a meeting of member of the ruling Politburo Warsaw Pact leaders, but they gave only five years, the choice of Mr. no indication of the nature or seri-

person to take over the Soviet leadership. The previous leaders were Vladimir I. Lenin, 1917-1924; Josef one week in 1953, but he is not recognized by official Soviet chro-(UPI, AP, AFP)

Iran Bombs

BAGHDAD - Iranian jet fight-

as the Gulf war again escalated, At least 83 people were reported

killed and more than 500 injured in

A few bours after an Iranian mil-

itary communiqué announced the bombing, the Iranian national

press agency, monitored in Cyprus,

said Iran had accepted a proposal

by the United Nations secretary-

#### The Post-Petrodollar Era: Japanese Investing Trade Profits Worldwide Japanese people turn much of their savings over to from the unusual condition of a world economy that is fleeing elsewhere for greater returns and cause further Near Baghdad

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - An enormous tide of money. weapons in space, its leaders weapons in space, its leaders be said that they will have to elerate research in this area and it they will expand production rivaling the "petrodollars" from OPEC's profits amassed in the oil crisis years, is rolling through the world economy at a rate of \$50 billion to \$100 billion a

The new money comes from Japan, and about half of it is landing in the United States, according to ensive weapons in response to Japanese government authorities here. It represents Japan's growing surplus in foreign Strategic thinkers disagree arply on whether the world will trade, and a lot of the money is being invested in the

me safer or more dangerous as
missile-defense research pron goes forward.

op officials of the Reagan adistration now say that in arms
istration now say that in arms
is reacting Transday in Games a come safer or more dangerous as s missile-defense research pro-Top officials of the Reagan ad-Securities, the Japanese investment firm. ks opening Tuesday in Geneva, a United States will try to keep a "I see no diminution of this at all," said John F.

Loughran, head of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.'s cus of discussion on how the two perpowers could put space de-ise systems into effect — not on operations in Tokyo. The funds represent the nest eggs of Japanese contether research and development sumers, who save more than 20 percent of their wages, ograms could or should be limit- and the profits of Japanese industry's conquest of world markets with automobiles, video recorders,

cameras, and computers.

insurance companies, which try to outbid one another driven by the unique characteristics of the U.S. econo-dollar declines and a recession. in offering consumers the highest possible return. The insurance companies, like Japanese corporations and get deficits, its relatively high interest rates, and its

One expert predicts that, at the current rate of investment and borrowing, the U.S. will owe the rest of the world \$1 trillion five years from now and the rest of the world will owe Japan \$500 billion.

pension trust funds, find the highest yields right now in the United States. In the first three months of 1984, the net outflow of

Japanese capital totaled just \$5.8 billion, according to the Japan Economic Institute, a Japanese government information agency in Washington. But by December, the monthly outflow had soared to \$8.4 billion, an annual rate of more than \$100 billion. For the whole year of 1984 the figure was \$49.8 billion -\$10 billion more than the total of the three preceding years.

In addition, the Japanese recorded \$4.7 billion in

net short-term investments, mostly three-month and six-month U.S. Treasury bills. To many economists, the monetary flood arises

record trade deficits. Japan has been the principal beneficiary of these developments. It is becoming the world's biggest creditor, while the United States, once the biggest creditor, is becoming the biggest borrower.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, a research organization in Washington, predicts that, at the current rate of Japanese investment abroad and U.S. government borrowing, the United States will owe the rest of the world \$1 trillion five years from now and that the rest of the world will owe Japan \$500 billion.

value or U.S. interest rates could send the Japanese Guaranty.

In Escalation

States, the Japanese have to sell yen and buy dollars. In helping to keep the dollar up and the yen down, the Japanese help protect the price advantage of the goods their industries export to the United States. As a ers rocketed and strafed residential

result. Japan's surplus in trade with the United States areas in Baghdad on Monday, and -\$44.4 billion last year - would persist and continue Iraqi warplanes bombed Bakhto provide new funds for the Japanese to invest in the taran, a major city in western Iran,

Last May, after prolonged negotiations, the Trea-sury Department persuaded the Japanese to open their domestic investment market to foreigners and to liberalize banking regulations that held interest rates well below those prevailing in the world market.

As a result, the administration expected the dollar to decline somewhat as demand rose for investment in yen-denominated holdings.

Instead, the yen has declined and the dollar is general, lavier Perez de Cuellar, to tronger than ever largely because the Japanese "start-halt attacks against civilian targets stronger than ever largely because the Japanese "start-ed looking at the very high yields they could get in the as of midnight Monday. But he said, sharp declines of either the dollar's United States," according to Mr. Loughran at Morgan

However, Iran's foreign minister, Ali-Akbar Velayati, said in a message to Mr. Pèrez de Cuellar that Iran would continue retaliatorv attacks "with full force" if Iraq opposed the cease-fire proposals. The official Iraqi News Agency quoted an unidentified military source as saying "one Iranian jet fighter infiltrated across the eastern border in the morning and attacked the Fdailiyeh area," 18 miles (29 kilometers) east of Baghdad.

The report said the Iranian warplane was "intercepted by Iraqi jet fighters." The attack, according to the agency report, "wounded three Iraq announced that its jet fight-

ers raided a "large naval target," which usually means an oil tanker, in the Gulf, the second such raid in two days.

Witnesses reached by telephone in Baghdad said Iranian jets fired rockets and guns on the three residential areas of Kasra, Atash and Saddam city, east of Baghdad, killing at least 13 persons and wounding scores of others.

The Iranian military communi qué issued in Tehran and carried by the official Islamic Republic News (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Israel's 'Iron Fist' Strengthens Lebanese Resolve

By John Kifner New York Times Service

MARAKAH, Lebanon - Israel's crackdown in southern Lebanon, aimed at curbing attacks by Shiite Moslems on Israeli troops, is deepen-

ing a resentment among the population that could strengthen support for anti-Israeli guerril-The new policy, called "iron fist" by some

Israeli leaders — surrounding villages, rounding up male inhabitants and conducting house-tohouse searches for weapons - is also fostering a growth in the popularity of an Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism.

These conclusions emerge from interviews with many residents and foreigners, including United Nations personnel, during a three-day tour of the region last week. The Israeli Army has barred journalists based in Beirut from entering the territory it controls, but several correspondents, including this one, were able to

slip through the Israeli lines. The Israelis, who invaded Lebanon in June mid-January. They imposed the stricter policy and flowers.

after the first pullback in February was followed by an upsurge in attacks on Israeli soldiers. The region has now become a battleground, a place of guerrilla attack and Israeli retaliation, a

scene of fear and violence under the bright, early spring Mediterranean sky. Israeli soldiers huddle along roadsides by

Israeli troops kill 24 guerrillas in a raid on a Shitte village. Page 2. huge earthen mounds heaped with barbed wire

and screens, or crouch over their guns when they venture forth in armored caravans. The roads are little traveled and empty by midafternoon; residents say they are fearful of

being seized or shot by the Israelis.

The hostility from the Shiites is a significant turnaround. In the months before the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, residents of the area east of Tyre had turned increasingly against the Palestinian guerrillas who then dom-1982, announced a three-stage withdrawal in inated it; they welcomed the Israelis with rice

But because of a series of incidents with the Israelis, many Shiites have turned against them. Attempts by the Israelis to maintain control, including cutting off roads, which local residents say has devastated the local economy. have only led to mounting guerrilla attacks. "When they came here, they had a 90-percent

chance to be the friends of the people," a well-to-do merchant in Tyre said this week, "but they had to show they were the masters." Villagers say recent actions have made things even worse. People interviewed in both Sila and Marakah said Israeli troops had ruined their stores of food by throwing the supplies of grain,

sugar and flour together so they could not be Israeli officials said their raids were designed to turn the population against the guerrillas by making the cost of supporting them too high. But the Israeli policy seems to have increased the militancy of the Shiites, whose religion fos-

ters a unique regard for suffering.

A Western security source with long experience in southern Lebanon said the crackdown (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A woman whose house was demolished by the Israeli Army in south Lebanon angrily vows to fight the occupation.

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MIL WIN' US \$ 540.00 US \$ 270.00 10 00 Wictnamese troops overran the last guerrilla base in Cam-10.00 e Care Production OFICY 5 3 (3) In Prime Minister Papandreou's was the twee w. **建** 斯特斯 (1997) AS 1796

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An Egyptian family gained a controlling interest in the British company that owns Harrods department store. department store. Page 19.

**地震** 

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### Israel Attacks Village, Kills 24 Guerrillas

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army said Monday that it killed 24 guerrillas and fought a gumbattle with Lebanese soldiers during an attack on a Shiite village in southern Lebanon.

Spokesman said. He added, "It was only then we fired back."

The guerrilla death toll was the highest since Israel began its "iron list" policy against Shiite villages around Tyre last month in an at-

The raid came as Israeli leaders vowed to strike back strongly after a suicide car bomb attack that killed 12 Israeli soldiers and wounded 14 near the Lebanon-Is-

rael border Sunday,
A military spokesman said 10 Lebanese Army soldiers were de-tained during Monday's operation that began when Israeli troops moved into the village of Zrariyeh, about a half mile (one kilometer) beyond their front line in territory nominally controlled by the Lebanese Army.

empt to curb attacks on its troops.

Lebanese military sources in Sidon said heavy fighting erupted at dawn when Israeli infantry advanced on Zrariyeh and Arzay. Israeli tanks shelled the villages and Lebanese Army positions nearby, wounding 12 villagers, the sources

Lebanese troops returned fire but officers in Sidon, sending rein-forcements, lost contact with Zrariyeh soon afterward, the sources

nese Army.

They said that helicopters landed of maniacs ready to commit suitrops at the villages at cide," he said.

They said that helicopters landed of maniacs ready to commit suitrops to interfere, but it opened fire on the advancing Israelis, the onese Army fight the Israelis, Beirut said that terrorism would not be

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Witnesses later said that Israeli day's attack was based on intelli-

quick withdrawal from Lebanon after the car bombing. Leftist and centrist parties presented parliamentary motions urging an imme-diate pullback, and black-bordered

newspapers published editorials urging Israel to get out of Lebanon. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin responded by pledging that the army would toughen its anti-Shiite campaign and continue its planned sed withdrawal, expected to be

"During the raid, 24 terrorists were killed, many suspects were arrested and troops uncovered a vast quantity of weapons," the military spokesman said.

It was the second time in four days that Israeli and Lebanese Army units have clashed. The army said the 10 Lebanese soldiers had been detained rather than cap-tured, apparently indicating that they would be released. Shiite Moslem guerrillas fighting

Israel's occupation also kept up atcompleted by autumn. Israel's occupation also kept up at-"Shiite terrorism is the only one tacks with two roadside bombs in the world which has a stockpile near Tyre. The bombs exploded as of maniacs ready to commit suicide," he said.

Israeli patrols passed. There were no immediate reports of casualties. Lebanese security sources said.

Nightlong gunbattles raged around Tyre, the scene of daily arrests by patrols of Israelis and

The sources said that Israeli helicopters machine-gunned civilians crossing the Israeli front line along sideroads, wounding two, and tanks shelled Lebanese Army-held erritory further north near Zrar-

At the village of Yatar, southeast of Tyre, Irish members of the UN peacekeeping force were caught in crossfire during a clash Sunday night between pro-Israeli militia-men and Lebanese guerrillas, a spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon said.

The spokesman, Timor Göksel, said there were no casualties but that the UN unit would ask the Israeli Army to prevent a recur-

The Israeli Army announced that it was increasing security in the predominantly Christian area where Sunday's car bomb exploded. Vehicles must now carry at least two persons, as in the Tyre region, to reduce the risk of car bombings.

#### Curb on Travel Imposed In Namibia's War Zone

New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG — The authorities in South-West Africa imposed new measures Monday restricting access to the north of the territory, also known as Namibia.

would be required to have a police permit if they wished to visit an area stretching 600 miles (960 kilometers) along the territory's north-ern border with Angola and Zambia and 300 miles down its frontier

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A Cambodian guerrilla with a foot injury receives treat-ment from the Red Cross at a field hospital in Thailand.

### Vietnam Takes Last Base Of Cambodian Guerrillas

Thai military sources and Western

Fierce shelling and ground as-saults on the Green Hill base The Vietne the village of Tatum, the sources

Thai forces continued to battle into Thailand last week in an effort to surround the resistance base, the sources said.

where guerrillas have been fighting a low-key war for 18 years against the South African administration.

A police spokesman in Windhock, the capital, said travelers would be required to have a relice will be required to the Thai and the relice will be required to the Thai and the relice will be required to the Thai and the relice will be required to the Thai and the relice will be required to the Thai and the required to the Thai and the relice will be required to the Thai and the the hills about one and a half miles (2.4 kilometers) inside Thailand. The two sides also traded artillery fire

across the border. The Thai authorities hope Mr. Li's has forced about 250,000 Cambofive-day state visit as a guest of King Bhumibol Adulyadej will demonstrate Chinese support for Thailand in its conflict with Vietnamese forces occupying Cambo-

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK—The last Cambodian guerrilla base along the ThaiCambodian border fell to Vietnamese forces Monday, according to Thai military sources and Western

is sistance groups battling the sixyear Vietnamese occupation of their country. Beijing has repeatedly warned Hanoi that its dry-season offensive along the Thai-Cambodian border might provoke a "second lesson" reminiscent of the brief Chinese invasion of northern Viet-

The Vietnamese offensive apforced most of the guerrillas loyal peared to overcome its final obsta-to Prince Norodom Sihanouk to cie Monday to wiping out a guerrilpeared to overcome its final obstawithdraw across the northern Cam- la "liberated zone" on the bodian border into Thailand near Thai-Cambodian border after a weeklong siege at the Green Hill

Spokesmen for Prince Sihanouk Vietnamese troops who crossed in Bangkok would neither confirm nor deny the pullout. They said only that the pro-Sihanouk guernilas at Green Hill have "changed tactics." They indicated that some fighting was still going on in the area and that they had killed more than 1,000 Vietnamese and lost only 20 to 30 guerrillas.

Since the Vietnamese began their dry-season offensive in November, they have systematically wiped out The fighting coincided with the arrival Monday in Bangkok of President Li Xiannian of China. dian civilians to flee to evacuation sites on Thai territory.

Vietnam, which maintains

### WORLD BRIEFS

7 Bombs Explode in Portuguese Cities

LISBON (AP) — Seven bomb blasts rocked French, West German and British businesses and homes in Lisbon and the central city of Evora on Monday, causing extensive damage but no injuries, Portugal's public security police said.

The extensive damage of April 25, said in 2

The extreme leftist group, the Popular Forces of April 25, said in a telephone call to a Lisbon radio station that it was responsible for the bombs. A caller told the state-run press agency ANOP that the bombings had been carried out "against private interests and in defense of nationalizations." The government of Prime Minister Mário Soares announced plans last week to permit private investment in nationalized companied. Three of the bombs went off at five-minute intervals, starting at 1:36 A.M., in Évora, 96 miles (155 kilometers) east of Lisbon. The other foot bombs went off a short time later in Lisbon, the capital.

#### 4 Men Held in Dortmund Bombing

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (UPI) — Four then arrested on suspicion of planting explosives that injured eight persons in Dortmund department store, two seriously, may have been on a bombing "joyride," an official said Monday.

an official said Monday.

Hans-Georg Fuchs, spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlstuhe, gave few details of the four arrests but said that the motive behind the bombing Thursday of the Hertie department store in Dortmund was not apparently political. "They had some insane motive; perhaps it was a bombing joyride," Mr. Fuchs said.

Police sources said the four were between the ages of 18 and 20 but did not elaborate on when and where they were picked up. After the bombing a man called a local newspaper office to say that an extreme leftist group

a man called a local newspaper office to say that an extreme leftist group carried out the attack. But a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Monday that despite the "phone call, police investigations now suggested the bombers were not part of any recognized terrorist group, left or

#### Nimeiri Dismisses 11 Fundamentalists 🛊

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Renters) — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan has dismissed 11 members of the Moslem Brotherhood from his government, accusing the fundamentalist movement of plotting to overthrow

In a radio broadcast Smday, General Nimeiri announced that he had removed Hassan Abdalla al-Turabi, a leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, from his posts as foreign affairs adviser and member of the central committee of the governing Sudanese Socialist Union.

General Nimeiri also dismissed three prominent judges. One of them is al-Mikashfi Taha al-Kabbashy, former chairman of the Court of Appeals and the man who confirmed the sentence last months on a 76-wear-old.

and the man who confirmed the sentence last month on a 76-year-old Sadanese dissident who was hanged for heresy. In addition, Mr. Nimeiri dismissed the lea

#### **Bush Urges Coordination on Food Aid**

GENEVA (AP) — Vice President George Bush, saying that ideology and vague pledges will not feed starving people in Africa, appealed Monday to delegates at a UN conference for better coordination of shipments of food aid to sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Bush addressed the conference on Africa a day after he arrived from a weeklong trip in which he met with officials in Sudan, Niger and Mali and visited camps for drought victims in Sudan. The delegates are to discuss a report that says that 21 African countries will need more than

\$1.5 billion in aid this year. Mr. Bush said that a greater tragedy can be avoided "if we put aside ideology, open our hearts, strengthen vital institutions of cooperation, get to the root of Africa's crisis, and have the courage and perseverance to see the problem through." He added, "Just as threatened populations cannot ideology, they also cannot eat vague pledges."

#### Mubarak Asks Weinberger for Aid

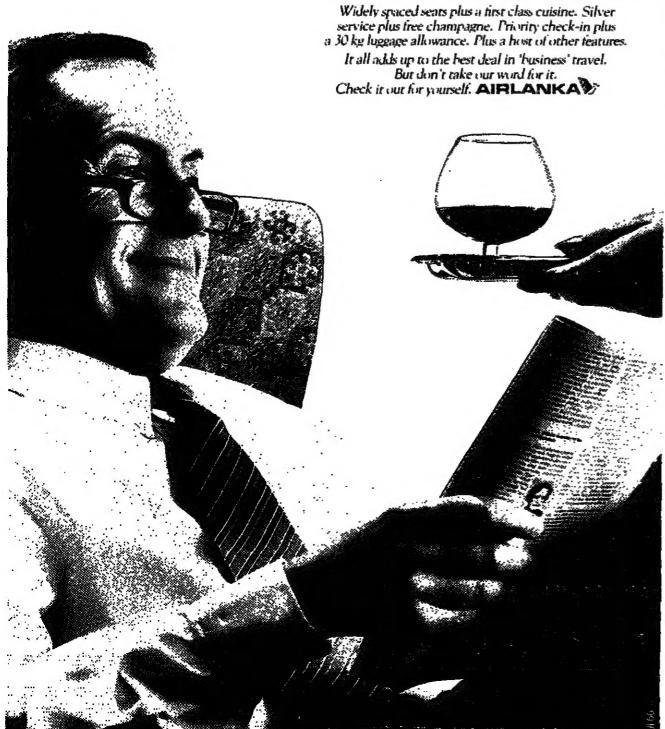
WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Hosni Muharak of Egypt asked Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on Monday for more U.S. aid, but a U.S. official said that the administration must consider the federal budget deficit in reviewing the request.

Sources also held out little hope of success for Mr. Mubarak's other

goal, to persuade the United States to approve his plan for new Middle East peace talks. This plan calls for the United States to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to prepare for direct Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian contacts.

Mr. Weinberger declined to detail the hour-long talks, except to say: "I think we had a very good meeting." Another U.S. official who had 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambridge attended the meeting said no agreements had been reached. Before the bodia, is now expected to turn its efforts to sealing the border against S870 million in extra aid this year. Egypt is receiving about \$1 billion in future guerrilla infiltration.

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#### (Continued from Page 1) had led to a growth in popularity of

"This is purely an Israeli cre-ation," he said. "We never had this religious fervor here before."

Marakah is a small hilltop village, almost medieval in appearance, which has played a critical role in the Shiite resistance. At the entrance to the town, the roadway is scorched black from burning tires and the rusted wrecks of cars used as barricades against the Is-

When the Israelis come, lookouts shout alarms of "God is great!" from the minarets of the mosques; the women pour into the streets to confront the armored cars while the young men slip away into the hills, In the town square, as in almost every village in the region, the green flag of the Shiite movement mal flies. Just off the square is the Hussenieh, a Shiite religious assembly hall and office building that

was the site of a bombing March 4 that killed 15 people, including two important guerrilla leaders, Mo-hammed Saad and Khalil Jeradi.



But Shiite residents say they believe that Israeli operatives placed the bomb the day before after a large force of Israeli soldiers took over the town for a search opera-

After the explosion, first-aid workers in Tyre drove through the city with a loudspeaker calling for blood donors to come to Jebel Amel Hospital. What happened next is one of the most contested incidents since the withdrawal be-

As about 100 people assembled in the parking lot, an Israeli patrol came on the scene, according to accounts by witnesses, including Western relief workers and journal-ists. The Israelis say that the crowd was whipped into a frenzy by agita-tors and that soldiers were called in

to restore order. People in the village said the Israeli soldiers charged into the bospital throwing concussion grenades and shooting into the ceiling. People waiting in the lobby to give blood were seized, beaten, kicked and then arrested, the witnesses

Dr. Mohammed Makki, who was on duty at the time, said that "inside the hospital, it was like a bat-

About 25 men at the bospital, including a man who had just brought his pregnant wife to deliv-er her baby, were taken into custo-

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Israel has issued a categorical dy by the Israelis, according to Ali withdraw those forces, an army denial that it had any role in the Jaffer Sherafaddein, a 35-year-old spokesman said in Tel Aviv last architect, and other witnesses.

Israel's 'Iron Fist' Strengthens Lebanese Resolve

They were blindfolded, their Times. hands tied behind them and forced to kneel in the dirt outside for several hours. Mr. Sherafaddein said in an account that was also corroborated by Western relief workers. They said some were driven away strapped to armored personnel car-

Mr. Sheraladdein said they spent the night in a foul-smelling cargo container and were given wet blan-

Since the "iron fist" policy took effect, at least 22 residents have been reported killed. Seven have died in the last week, not counting those killed in the Marakah explosion. Some of the dead were quite

likely guerrillas. ■ Israel Explains Policy The Israeli crackdown in occu-

pied southern Lebanon was a poforced upon Israel "by a dramatic increase in terrorist acts" rested were either identified terror-against its forces since the decision ists or members of various hostile was reached in mid-January to organizations."

week, according to The New York "At a time when we could have

expected a decrease in such acts due to the fact that we are on our way out, terrorist leaders apparently preferred to score points in their intercommunal fights by using Israeli soldiers as an expedient and convenient target," according to the spokesman, Brigadier General Ephraim Lapid.

Under the circumstances, he added, "we had no choice but to introduce an appropriate re-Sponse.

General Lapid said that in each case troops were sent into a village, "we found substantial quantities of weapons and explosives" including missiles and other sophisticated ar-

mament. The general said that relatively few people had been seized and that "all those who have been ar-

ties at Bandar Khomeini, formerly

An Iraqi woman, who said she

had come into central Baghdad from the attacked area, reported that the Iranian planes fired two rockets at Saddam city, a poor residential neighborhood on the western edge of Kasra.

One of the rockets hit a govern-

Another witness who refused to

be identified said at least two Iranian jet fighters took part in an air attack that lasted "less than five

minutes" against Kasra and Atash

refused to be identified.

### Iran Raids Baghdad Area

(Continued from Page 1) ties at Bandar Khomeini, formerly Bandar Shahpur, on the northern tip of the Gulf, and bombed the town of Borujerd in Lorestan province causing unspecified casualties and damage, the agency added.

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980, but the fighting has escalated in the past week with daily reports from both countries of attacks on their cities.

An Iraqi woman, who said she gency said the warplanes struck at "predetermined" points in Bagh-dad, a city of more than three million, inflicting heavy casualties and

In a Tehran radio interview, an nidentified Iranian colonel said: "We did not bomb houses, only garrisons. We flew over houses and bombed the military concentration points in Baghdad to show them our power and the fact we were able to bomb any target we

The press agency also reported that two Iraqi planes flew over Teh-ran, the Iranian capital, but it said they were chased away by the Iranian Air Force.

hey were chased away by the frame an Air Force.

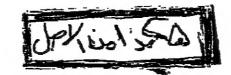
An earlier Iraqi air raid on the city of Bakhtaran, formerly called the houses," said the woman, who city of Bakhtaran, formerly called Kermanshah, killed at least 70 people and wounded more than 500 others, the agency said. It reported more than 200 houses were demol-ished in the bombing. Iraqi planes also bombed facili-

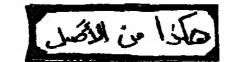
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By Bob Secter Los Ángeles Times Service WASHINGTON - The ranking epublican and Democrat on the enate Budget Committee have arned panel members that if they xderal spending, tax nucreases may ethe only solution to reducing the the only solution to reducing the the only solution of the state ontinue to resist significant cuts in

Pete V. Domenici, Republican of lew Mexico and chairman of the ommittee, said Sunday on televi-ion, "We're moving rather quickly s I see it toward taxes,"

Although he vowed to oppose ny tax increase in the fiscal 1986 udget, Mr. Domenici said that if ammittee members continued to eject domestic budget cuts, they're going to have to put taxes" 1 the budget resolution to signifi-

antly cut deficits.

Mr. Domenici hopes to reduce ext year's projected deficit of \$220 illion by \$60 billion, but aides ave calculated that the spending uts approved so far amount to less an a third of the \$60 billion.

He was a proved so far amount to less an a third of the \$60 billion.

In four days of hearings last eek, the committee repeatedly

arned down administration-acked proposals to end subsidies x student lunches; mass transit stems and Amtrak, the national assenger rail system. It refused to im spending on student loan pro-rams; the Medicare health insurace for the elderly and the dis-bled; and the state-federal gan's refusal to compromise on the fedicaid program of health care military budget was the major ob-or the poor. It also failed to reach a stacle to overall budget reduction. onsensus on whether to freeze Soial Security benefits to retired and isabled people.

The hearings resumed Tuesday is "could have 10 Democrats and "could have 10 Democrats".

isabled people.

The hearings resumed Tuesday ith the committee taking up Mr. 10 Republicans at the White House eagan's plan to eliminate the gen- and in four hours we could have a ral revenue sharing program, a budget that everyone agreed on."



Papandreou Move Seen as Pitch to the Left

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service ATHENS - Prime Minister Andreas Papandreon's astonishing revers: in barring the re-election of President Constantine Caramanlis has led to the removal from a position of power of the man whom Greece's U.S. and West European allies considered the principal restraining influence on the Socialist prime minister's anti-Western poli-

The Socialist Party made a lastminute decision Saturday to nominate its own candidate rather than support the conservative president, as Mr. Papandreou had earlier said he would. The decision is regarded as an indication that the prime minister will lead his party into



Mr. Domenici suggested that the budget fight was still in its "early national elections later this year in a campaign pitched to appeal to the Marxist wing of his party and the two Communist parties, the Com-From what I can tell," he said, "there will be a dose of reality when we're finished with this first round" munist Party of Greece and the smaller Greek Communist Party.

But Senator Lawton Chiles of The expectation is that leftist po-Florida, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said on the same lemics will be high in the campaign and that the United States will be program that he believed that the principal whipping boy. The Communist Party of Greece, which enough committee members would support cuts in both domestic and is represented in Parliament, is

military spending to reach the committee's goal of cutting federal spending by \$150 billion over the next three years. "So, if you want to get to this goal," he said, there would probably have to be new said, there would probably have to be new seem to the said, there would probably have to be new seem to the said, there would probably have to be new seem to the said, there would probably have to be new seem to the said, there would probably have to be new seem to the said, there were conclusion that if his a foregone conclusion that if his shift of tactics succeeds and he is re-elected he will necessarily move Gary Hart of Colorado, another Greece further from its Western allies or closer to the Communist

> withhold support from Mr. Caramanlis when Parliament convenes



Andreas Papandreou at a meeting of the Greek Socialist Party's Central Committee.

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### Salvadoran Rebels Revive Urban War

Both Mr. Chiles and Senator

Democrat on the budget panel,

Mr. Hart, who appeared on an-

Pete V. Domenici

move strongly opposed by state and local officials of both parties.

ilization."

seir war back from the countryde to the city where it began five Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Cien-A state William Fuel ars ago, according to Salvadoran u.S. officials. Président José Napoleon Duarte was the latest indication that urban alls the shift in tactics by the guer- conflict is on the rise. llas "an urban campaign of desta-

One reason for their move, mili-iry analysts say, is that in more

SAN SALVADOR - El Salvaor's leftist guerrillas are bringing

lonight could be

ians killed during the war. Urban terrorism dropped sharply after the failure of the rebels' final offensive" in January 1981. Life in San Salvador - which had been marked by a dusk-todawn curiew imposed to crack down on the kidnappings, bombings and sabotage - gradually re-

turned to near-normal. The curfew was lifted. New restaurants and clubs opened, and movie theaters once again offered late-night screenings.

Even so, bodygnards remain on duty for the wealthy, for govern-ment officials and for diplomats. Asked about the increase of guerrilla activity in the cities, Mr.

Duarte said: "It is difficult to control assassination in the city, and the left has unleashed an urban campaign of destabilization." Gen. Paul F. Gorman, recently

retired as the head of the U.S. Southern Command, in Panama, told Congress in Washington last month that an estimated 500 guer- spectacular attacks.

**Analysts Say Guerrillas Were Ineffective in Countryside** countryside against the army and rillas were in the capital in contrast

the air force. to 50 a year ago. The assassination at a San Salvador termis club last Thursday of ment specialist said it was "indisputable" that the war was returning fuegos - one of the highest-rank- to urban areas but labeled the estiing officers killed by guerrillas mate of 500 rebels in the capital as A tiny, maverick urban guerrilla

Sabotage and other killings at-tributed to the left have increased in San Salvador in the past few

tive in San Salvador for some time. However, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the uman a year the guerrillas have not cored any major successes in the and legal group that is associated with the office of the archisshop of stream guerrilla armies, denies any connection with it. The Metropoliconnection with it. The Metropolimotivated murders of civilians ity for most of the leftist killings in were attributable to the left than to the capital - including the Cienrightist death squads. The death squads and rightist paramilitary or-

But in recent weeks the mainganizations have been held respon-sible for most of the 53,000 civilstream rebels have claimed responsibility for several of the other kill-

> Guernillas ambushed a truck carrying national police Feb. 20 on the western side of San Salvador. Two police agents were killed and 10 were wounded

A military observer, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said the Salvadoran Army started training some troops in urban anti-guerrilla tactics about two months ago.

In 1979, the leftists were basicalfired point-blank into the demonstrations. .

Government forces now are relying more on small-unit tactics, constant patrols and increased air power to keep the rebels in the countryside from massing for any

for Friday, but was postponed until The Greek political spectrum is

Until the Socialist Central Committee and the party's parliamenta-ry caucus voted unanimously to most European Socialist parties, and the New Democracy which was founded by Mr. Carain special session to choose a pres-dent. Greek analysts, including members of Mr. Papandreou's own party, assumed that the prime min-ister would aim his main appeal to be a battle mainly for the uncom-mitted center, with the Communists left on the sidelines angry at both major parties.

Mr. Papandreou's expressions of support for Mr. Caramanlis, as well as a new election law adopted earlier this year, gave substance to these expectations. The new law modified the system of proportional representation to favor the two major parties and reduce even further parties with lower national ballot totals. It was hailed by the Socialists, who drafted it, and the New Democracy Party, but bitterly de-nounced by the Communists.

The Socialists hold 165 seats in the present assembly, New Democ-racy 112 and the Communists 12. force, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front, has been ac-The remaining 11 deputies are in-dependents, three of whom usually vote with Mr. Papandreou, This would seem to assure election to the presidency of the surprise Socialist candidate, Supreme Court Justice Christos Sartzetakis, who is

> in the first two ballots for the presidency, a two-thirds vote is required. However, a third ballot lowers the minimum to 180. This gives Mr. Sartzetakis a likelihood of winning, with the expected sup-port of the Communists and at least three independents. Failure to elect a president in three ballots automatically dissolves Parliament and makes early national elections a necessity.

The withdrawal of Mr. Caramanlis removes from a direct political role the man who is regarded as the most powerful friend of a firm Greek commitment to the West. At the age of 78, he was believed to be He said the guerrillas would not eager for a second five-year term, find "the fertile ground here that they did in 1980."

after already having served 14 years as prime minister. as prime minister.

Brought back from exile in 1974 ly a street movement involved in after the fall of the military dictaprotest marches and kidnappings. torship, he led the country not only Government troops frequently back to parliamentary democracy but also into the European Com munity and back into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after Greece withdrew in anger over the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Mr. Papandreou was elected in 1981 after a campaign in which he vigorously denounced U.S. influence in Greece and Greek member ship in the two Western groupings Mr. Caramanlis is given major credit by well-informed Greeks and diplomats for restraining Mr. Pa-pandreon from fully redeeming his campaign pledges. There are differences in interpretation, but many Greeks believed that the Socialis leaders had vowed to withdraw Greece's memberships in NATO and the European Community and remove U.S. military bases.

Mr. Caramanlis, who has refrained from publicizing his actions during a notably aloof presidency. is said to have drawn on two sources of strength in limiting damage to Greece's alliances.

president is empowered to dissolve

olitical moderates, reassuring judges to be contrary to the poputhem by the continued presence as head of state of Mr. Caramanlis. lar will. Significantly, Mr. Papandreou also announced Saturday The session had been scheduled that his party would introduce con-stitutional changes to reduce the power of the president and enhance that of the government and Parlia-

> Mr. Caramanlis did not invoke these powers. But sources at the Presidential Palace often said that in the frequent private conversations between the president and the prime minister, the possibility of Mr. Caramanlis' exercise of his prerogatives was a real, if unspoken factor.

> The second source of Mr. Caramanlis' strength is his own unrivaled prestige as Greece's most duhistory. Although his position formally removed him from party politics, he continues to be regarded as the dominant figure among conservatives.

> With a more compliant presi-dent, especially one with reduced powers, and spurred by the tradi-tional heated thetoric of Greek political campaigns, analysts said it was hard to tell how far leftward Mr. Papandreou might move. However, in a two-and-a-half-hour interview last month, when he still endorsed Mr. Caramanlis, the prime minister emphasized that he intended to keep Greece in NATO and the European Community.



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rice dishes in the Flett

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New York Times Service tor from Indiana who became chairman of the internal security ubcommittee of the Judiciary Committee that investigated charges of Communist subversion of two full terms in the Senate. in the 1950s, died Saturday in Bedford, Indiana.

C. Marshall of befriending Com- tary alliances. munists. He referred to Marshall, a former secretary of state, as a "liv-ing lie" and a "front man for traitors," terms Mr. Jenner said later might have hurt his own political

Mr. Jenner was born in Marengo, Indiana. He attended Indiana University and later carned a law degree from Indiana University

Elected to the state senate for the first of two terms in 1934, he served as minority leader and later as majority leader. During World War II, he was an officer in the Army Air Corps.

#### Conference on Seabed Starts

Agence France-Presse KINGSTON, Jamaica — Representatives of 138 countries and delegates from several international organizations begin a monthlong meeting Monday in this Caribbean capital to discuss a treaty to govern the future exploitation of the inter-

Ex-Senator W.E. Jenner Dies New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William E. Jenner, 76, a former Republican sens
in 1944 at 36, he became the U.S.

Senate's youngest member and its first World War II veteran when he

Frederick Van Nuys, who had died. In 1946, he was elected to the first In addition to being conservative ord, Indiana.

on domestic matters, Mr. Jenner
In 1950, he caused a controversy consistently opposed U.S. foreign

when he accused General George aid and any involvement in mili-In 1957, he announced that he would not seek re-election in 1958.

won election to fill out the few ining weeks of the term of

One is institutional, in that the After leaving politics, he divided Parliament or to hold a referendum his time between law and business. on any government policy that he



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Korean better than Cathay Pacific better than CP Air better than Olympic better than El Al better than Middle East Airlines better than Cyprus better than BWIA better than Philippine Airlines better than Qontas better than Sabena better than UTA better than South African better than Air Malta better than Finnair bener than Garuda bener than Iberia bener than Caribbean bener than MAS better than Thai better than Air New Zealand better than Air Florida better than Varig better than VIASA.

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The ambiguity between

cause concern even among

defensive and offensive

weapons is beginning to

scientists who are strong

proponents of a better

defense.

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed defensive shield against ballistic missile attack could readily be used for devastating offensive

warfare, according to both supporters and critics of Mr. Reagan's visionary program.

The president's Strategic Defense Initiative, known popularly as "star wars," would not use weapons of mass destruction, like the current nuclear arsenals, that sould obliterate tense for relief according to program. that could obliterate tens of millions of people, experts

agree.

But — if it is actually built and deployed at full strength — the supposedly defensive system could serve several major offensive functions, according to a range of experts.

• It could be used as a defensive adjunct to an

offensive nuclear attack, allowing nuclear-armed missiles to be launched in an offensive strike while the defense is held in reserve to cope with any retaliatory It could attack and destroy enemy space satellites,

which are generally far easier targets than the ballistic missiles the system would be designed to intercept and should not be much more difficult to increase the which have become an increasingly important part of range slightly and shift the aim to hit ground targets. the military systems of the United States and the Soviet

 It could unleash lightningfast offensive strikes from space against relatively "soft" ground targets, such as planes, oil tankers, power plants and grain fields, causing instantaneous fires and damage that could, in the words of one proponent of the system, "take an industrialized country back to an 18th-century level in 30

• There is even a degree of concern among some military experts that the system might ultimately prove able to de-

could disable an opponent's missiles before they could These offensive uses would not be unique to the kind of weapons that will be explored under the Strategic Defense Initiative. If the Soviet Union

should deploy a similar defensive shield, it too would

almost certainly have the same offensive uses. The potential offensive uses of a reputedly defensive system have so far received only passing attention in the debate over Mr. Reagan's proposal. But the ambiguity between defensive and offensive weapons is beginning to cause concern among some of the scientists who are strong proponents of a better defense, as well as those who oppose the general thrust of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

system.

"Anything that involves large amounts of energy can be used for good or evil purposes," Mr. Rather said. "A system of space battle stations designed to stop a nuclear attack also may have the potential to attack selected targets in space, in the atmosphere or

down on the surface of the Earth." He said the possible misuse of a defensive system for war-making purposes is "something that has to be thoroughly studied and dealt with" before such a

But Edward Teller, a nuclear physicist with close ties to the Reagan administration, said the Strategic Defense Initiative was "unequivocally defensive and not offensive."

Mr. Teller said he hoped that new weapons could be designed to be strong enough to "destroy the vulnerable, flimsy structure of a missile in the boost phase." But he said such weapons would almost certainly be "completely helpless against silos" and would probably have great difficulty finding and tracking ground targets, which could be more readily destroyed by existing weapons.

To use this expensive system to accomplish something as pedestrian as that, something that could be accomplished much more easily by methods already available, what kind of sense is that?" Mr. Teller

At this point, of course, no one knows whether an effective defense can be built or what it would look like. The Strategic Defense Initiative is a research program designed to investigate a range of possibili-ties for disabling Soviet missiles that are launched against the United States. The study will investigate weapons such as high-speed projectiles and futuristic laser beams or particle beams that might be directed at Soviet missiles and warheads at all points along their flight paths, from the boost phase through the release of the warheads to the terminal phase, where the warheads plunge back into the atmosphere toward

their targets.

The new defensive weapons might be based in space on hundreds of special platforms, or popped up into space at the first sign of attack, or based on the ground to fire upward. Depending on which weapons are ultimately selected and where they are based, the system would possess a range of potential offensive

The most obvious offensive use, recognized by both proponents and critics of the system would be as a defensive adjunct to a nuclear attack. Some armscontrol strategists fear that a nation that possessed a defensive shield, however imperfect, might be tempted to launch a first strike against its enemy, secure in the knowledge that the shield could knock down a ragged and uncoordinated retaliatory strike.

American officials stress that the United States, even with a defensive shield in place, has no intention of launching an unprovoked attack upon the Soviet Union. But Mr. Reagan himself acknowledged, in his speech on March 23, 1983, announcing the program, that defensive systems could raise fears of an attack. "If paired with offensive systems," he said, "they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one

Beyond acting as an adjunct to an offensive attack, virtually any system that could be used to shoot down ballistic missiles in flight could also be used, probably more effectively, to shoot down enemy satellites in

space.
"Whatever weapons are useful in an anti-ballistic missile role are even more useful in an anti-satellite role," said Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center at Stanford University in California, who is an expert on beam weapons and a critic of the president's program.

A workshop of experts brought together by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded last year that any effective defense against ballistic missiles "is an even more effective anti-satellite weapon" because "satellites are much easier to destroy" than missile warheads.

Satellites are more fragile than missile warheads, far fewer in number and situated above the distorting and blunting effects of the atmosphere. These atmospheric effects make it difficult to hit missiles in the initial stages of their flights. Satellites also follow predictable orbits for months or years and can thus be targeted at leisure, whereas ballistic missiles would probably be launched without warning and would have to be

targets in space, there is considerable disagree whether the system would make a feasible and likely weapon against targets on the ground or in the lower

Attacking such targets would not be easy. Many of the technologies under investigation for ballistic mis-sile defense have limited abilities to penetrate the atmosphere. Particle beam weapons, for example, dissipate when they collide with other particles in the atmosphere. The X-ray beams emitted by one class of laser weapons are unable to reach very far toward Earth. And many of the high-speed projectiles that might be used to destroy missiles by the impact of collision would probably burn up in the atmosphere ong before reaching the ground.

But the proposed defensive system, if it works well, will have to have some weapons able to hit ballistic missiles shortly after launch, when they are still in the atmosphere. U.S. military officials are also hoping to find weapons that can disable low-flying cruise missiles and bombers. Nobody knows if they will be successful. But if they can do that, many experts say, it

In principle, at least two of In principle, at least two of the weapons systems under in-vestigation should ultimately be able to reach the ground from outer space. High-speed projectiles, if made large enough and durable enough, could presumably be sent to collide with surface targets, smashing them by the force of impact. And optical lasers, which fo-

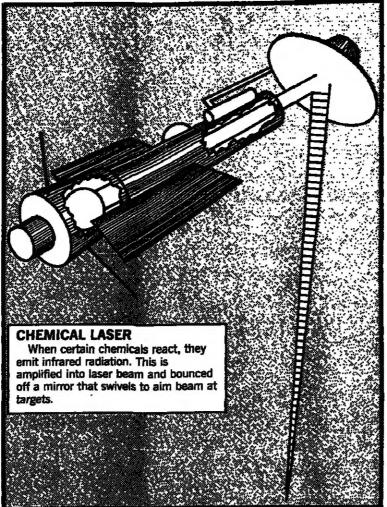
cus narrow beams of intense, hot light on their targets, should be able ultimately to burn targets on the ground. The so-called excimer laser, for example, will almost certainly be able to transit the atmo-

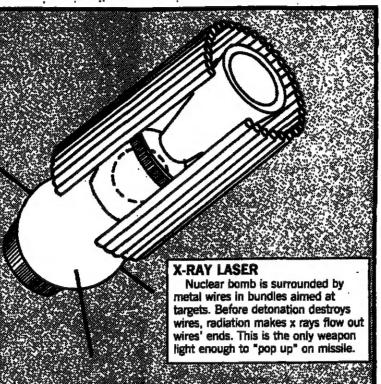
stroy the concrete and steel siles that protect missiles sphere. Under one proposed basing plan, the laser underground, thus providing a first-strike weapon that would sit on the ground and fire its beam up through the atmosphere to mirrors based in space, which would redirect the beam back down toward ballistic missiles taking off.

In a recent interview, Mr. Rather, a proponent of a space-based defense, said any defensive laser system hot enough and fast enough to destroy 1,400 ballistic missiles in a few minutes as they are boosted from the Earth could almost certainly be designed to "burn down through the atmosphere and easily kill an airplane or cruise missile or surface target because these are essentially sitting ducks." It was Mr. Rather who said such an attack could reduce an industrialized country "to an 18th-century level in 30 minutes."

But such feats would have to be carried out in good weather. Clouds block the laser light from reaching the "I've been thoroughly aware of the problem for years," said John D.G. Rather, vice president of the Kaman Aerospace Corp., a space-laser expert who has often testified in Congress in favor of a defensive target from radar and other sensors.

The most devastating offensive use of space weap-ons would be for a first strike against "hardened" military targets, particularly the concrete-and-steel silos that house missiles on the ground. Most experts believe that this task would be formidably difficult, even impossible. The silos of both superpowers are built to withstand the enormous pressure and heat of a nearby hydrogen bomb explosion.





The chemical laser, above, is considered the type of space-based weapon most suitable for eventual use against targets on the ground. X-ray lasers, below, are unable to reach very far toward Earth.

### U.S., Soviet Union to Start **Arms Talks on Schedule** Despite Chernenko Death

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union decided Monday to open talks Tuesday on nuclear weapons as planned, despite the death of the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Cher-The decision was made at a one-hour meeting

between Warren Zimmerman, a deputy to the chief U.S. negotiator Max M. Kampelman, and Vladimir Alexandrov, a member of the Soviet delegation, a U.S. spokesman said.
The executive secretaries of the U.S. and Soviet delegations have agreed that the heads of the delegations will meet at 11 A.M. at the

Soviet mission," the spokesman, Joseph Leb-The meeting was designed to set a schedule for the next few weeks. It was not immediately clear when the two sides would begin to discuss

the substantive issues. Soviet journalists said it was unlikely that the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor P. Karpov, and the two other Soviet negotiators, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky and Alexei A. Obukhov, would go to Moscow for Mr. Chernenko's funeral on Wednesday. But that does not rule out a pause here for a

[Western officials told Reuters that the decision to open the talks on schedule was encouraging. They said it showed the Soviet government wanted to demonstrate a continuing line in foreign policy, despite the leadership change. It also appeared to underline the urgency that the Soviet Union attached to the talks on

space arms, long-range nuclear weapons, and European-based missiles, the officials said.] The talks will open with the two sides far apart on the issues even though their stated goals are nearly identical.

Both sides have said they want to prevent an arms race in space and end it on Earth, but they differ on how to achieve their goals. The United States wants to resume the quest

for deep cuts in offensive weapons, which was suspended when talks broke down 15 months ago. The Soviet Union wants to stop President Ronald Reagan's space-based missile-defense program, arguing that it will lead to a dangerous militarization of outer space.

When he arrived in Geneva on Saturday, Mr. Kampelman pledged his efforts toward the taming and then the elimination of nuclear

Mr. Karpov, when he arrived Sunday, said that the Soviet Union also hopes to attain the "truly historic goal" of eliminating nuclear weapons. He said neither side should have "unilateral advantage" over the other.

The talks are likely to be long and difficult,

tegic Defense Initiative, the official name for the space-based defensive system. Mr. Kampelman said his negotiating strategy could be summarized in "one important word -

The main European allies of the United States, while concerned about the possible militarization of space, have reluctantly supported

West Germany and Italy have said that at deployment of space-weapons technology mu be negotiated with the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan has instructed the U.S. negotis ing team to discuss the Strategic Defense Initi tive but not to negotiate limitations on research

Jonko, the

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The Russians abandoned talks in late 1983 ong-range and medium-range missiles after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began d ploying the first of 572 cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe to counter a build of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shull

and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gr myko, set up the new talks during two days meetings in January. They said their mutu goal in the negotiations would be "preventian arms race in space and terminating it

For the U.S. side, Mr. Kampelman, who n gotiated with the Soviet Union between 19 and 1983 in Madrid at the Conference on Sec rity and Cooperation in Europe, will deal wi space arms. John G. Tower, a former Repub can senator from Texas, will negotiate on lon range missiles, and Maynard W. Glitman intermediate-range.
For the Soviet side, Mr. Karpov will deal wi

long-range missiles, Mr. Obukhov will be chi negotiator on intermediate weapons, and W Kvitsinsky on space weapons.

Mr. Kampelman, Mr. Tower and Mr. Gl man were in Brussels on Monday, where th briefed ambassadors to NATO on the talks at met Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who government is expected soon to announce timetable for the deployment of the first of cruise missiles in Belgium.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Republic chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relatio

Committee, and Jim Wright, the Democramajority leader of the House of Representative were in Geneva with nine other senators at seven other members of the House to obser the start of the talks.

Mr. Lugar suggested Sunday that Soviet c position to U.S. research on space weapons in be part of a propaganda campaign designed split the Western alliance. "We must wait a see why they are here and what they are up to

He said the legislators' presence meant 't Soviets will know there is absolute solidarity the Congress behind our negotiators, that take this seriously from the very beginning.

Mr. Lugar said Congress was determined. follow each nuance down the trail," even if takes years to reach an agreement. complicated by the sharp dispute over the Stra-

"In the past," Mr. Lugar continued, "trest have had a very tough time being ratified in r country, in large part because senators on bi sides of the aisle said they weren't there at takeoff but were expected to be there at landing."

The 10 senators were to receive briefings the talks from Mr. Kampelman and other the delegation before leaving Geneva

### As Research Gains Momentum, Basic Questions Remain Unresolved

ing debate there, but it's hard to see how the substantial expansion. The president has reissue will get joined in a legislative context," said Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. "As long as the program is only research, there is no legislative issue on which the opponents and proponents can line up on opposite sides. Even the most vociferous opponents say we ought to do

The only issue this year, Mr. Aspin added, will be how much addi

tional money to provide for research. Yet the national debate over "star wars" tions are raised about it. The following are chief among them:

 Is this really only a research program, or a virtual commitment to deploy a defense should one become technically feasible?

 Is the president's goal of rendering nuclear eapons obsolete in fact a desirable objective, or do nuclear weapons play an essential role in preventing war between the superpowers?

 Is the goal realistically attainable?
 Is a lesser goal, say a partial defense that would protect missiles and bombers but not the public, desirable in its own right, even though it would protect and enhance nuclear weapons, which is exactly counter to the presi-dent's stated goal of making such weapons

· How would a future president manage the precarious business of actually deploying a Are there any better alternatives?

When, on March 23, 1983, Mr. Reagan unex-pectedly called for intensified research to find a defense against ballistic missiles, he ordinates flat-footed. Just hours before he spoke, the Pentagon official in charge of directed energy weapons, a major focus of the new defensive program, had told a Senate subcommittee that, on

chnical grounds, he could not recommend spending more money Since then, Mr. Reagan's program has taken dismantled it as unworkable and expensive. on a life of its own in the vast federal bureaucracy. The administration has stressed that the program is merely in a research stage and that a decision to actually build and deploy a defen-

sive system will be made by future presidents which the president has committed himself so fully will wind up unfulfilled. "If things work out at all, they're going to do it," predicts Spurgeon M. Keeny Jr., executive director of the private Arms Control Association.

The Defense Department has centralized its previously existing research programs into a goal is: "To eliminate the weapons them-single office, under Lieutenant General James selves." A. Abrahamson. The level of actual spending

quested \$3.7 billion for fiscal 1986. Additional money, roughly \$300 million for fiscal year 1986, is in the budget of the Energy Department, which supports work at the national

What Congress will do to this budget in a year when it is looking for ways to reduce spending no one can say at this point. Key Republicans in the Senate are generally sup-portive of the president.

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia and chairman of the Senate subcommittee goes on, as more and more fundamental ques- on strategic and theater nuclear forces, said in an interview that he favored giving the program roughly what the president has request-ed, although he added, "I am not going to commit myself to the entire request,

Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska and chairman of the Senate subcommittee for defense appropriations, called the Strategic Defense Initiative "the highest priority I have." He said he might not endorse the full amount requested, but added that the program was at "a critical juncture," at which it "needs more money to determine whether breakthroughs are possible.

Key Democrats in the House are less sup portive. Representative Aspin said it was "likey that Congress will cut the money back some" from what the administration requested. Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the subcommittee on defense appropriations, said he hoped to hold the program at roughly its current level, with a small increase to cover inflation.

Critics say they fear Critics fear that the support from an ever-larger array of military caught many of his sub- program will steamroll, with contractors, lobbyists, support from an ever-larger technologists and congressmen, to the point array of military contractors, where it cannot be stopped. Still, there is at least lobbyists, technologists and congressmen, to the point

one precedent demonstrating that reversal is where it cannot be stopped. possible. In the early 1970s, the United States started deploying an anti-missile deon a program for research on such armaments. fense to protect American missiles, but then

The most surprising unaddressed question in the emerging "star wars" debate is the valid-ity of the goal itself. The president's long-range of the peace is at hand. objective is, in a sense, breathtaking It is nothing less than a defensive system that could

the soil of American allies. Such a system could eliminate the threat posed by nuclear weapons and make it possible to get rid of such weapons entirely through arms control agreements. The president has be done. But since then, many experts agree, endeavor probably will not be known for demade it unequivocally clear what his ultimate there have been great strides in the technol-cades.

Edward Teller, a physicist who played a



**Edward Teller** 

introduced the defense initiative in a speech.
"Converting hydrogen bombs into hitherto
imprecedented forms and then directing these in highly effective fashions against enemy targets," he said, would "commence a period of assured survival on terms favorable to the mon complaints against SDI, that it cannot mon complaints against SDI, that it cannot Western alliance."

Although the administration now plays the role of nuclear weapons in a "star wars" defense, the plan's central vision still strikes a resonant chord among many citizens. that the program will strikes a resonant chord among many citizens, now steamroll, with who live in dread that some day the thousands of existing nuclear warheads will be fired. Even leading critics of the president's proposed system say that if they really thought it would work, they would be all for it.

But not everyone agrees that a perfect detual elimination, would be desirable, at least not without much more thought about the consequences.

Some arms control experts say that the fear of nuclear weapons has preserved the peace might not be able to prevent "catastrophic between the two superpowers for the last four decades. And, while these experts say they are eager to see the overwhelming size of world nuclear arsenals reduced to protect the world from complete destruction in a nuclear holocaust, they are reluctant to give up nuclear weapons entirely unless some better guarantor

The most thoroughly debated question is the one that cannot be answered yet, the question nd congresses.

intercept and destroy Soviet ballistic missiles that the space-defense research program will in flight before they reached America's soil or explore: Is a defense that would protect the nation from ballistic missile attack both technologically and economically feasible?

oxies needed to build such a system, and the answer is a little less clear.



Hans A, Bethe

effective defense for the entire population may become feasible.

After interviewing key figures in the debate,

> work, seem to outsiders to be belied by the numbers of intelligent people who are passion-ately persuaded otherwise." ately persuaded otherwise."
>
> But an equally impressive array of experts is skeptical that a leak-proof defense is possible, particularly if a determined particularly if a determined enemy is simultaneously trying to find ways to overcome it. A second team of outside experts assembled by

the Reagan administration, headed by Fred S. Hoffman, performed a study under the aegis of the the Institute for Defense Analyses. The second, is itself untested and fragile, and ye fense against nuclear weapons, and their even- study concluded that, while a defense effective enough to preclude nuclear attacks might result from the program, "it is more likely that the results will be more modest" - namely a full-scale defense that is technically and a system that could protect military targets but nomically feasible, then it would require t damage" to people.

In an all-out attack, the study said, even modest leakage of missiles through the defense on both sides of the debate.

shield would be "sufficient to destroy a very Unless both sides deploy

tion."

Experts on both sides agree that it will be an phill battle to develop weapons that can shoot other before they could be deployed. effectively at long distances, sensors and tracking devices that can find and follow thousands of missiles and warheads and distinguish them from tens of thousands of decoys, and prodigious computer capabilities to manage a battle Union any defensive technologies that are or survival that would be over in minutes. Ten to 15 years ago, the nation confronted that issue and concluded that the job could not never be. The potential for success in this

answer is a little less clear.

The administration has assembled an improper and make nuclear weapons observed by the population and the population istire, whereas ballistic missues would protectly be actual specially controlled without warming and would have to be stroyed in minutes.

A. Aoranamson. The level of actual specially controlled without warming and would have to be stroyed in minutes.

Although there is little dispute among experts that a cut the president's new emphasis, namely \$1.4

A. Aoranamson. The level of actual specially controlled without may be solded at the president may be solded at

defense system is eventually found to not possible, a partial defense good enough ensure that American missiles and bomb will survive may become feasible and will q tainly be achievable much sooner than a fiscale defense system.

Thus the argument over the defense systa. is splitting into two debates that are seldcarefully distinguished. One is the debate gered by the president's original vision: whe er the United States should move away in the threat of massive nuclear retaliation deter attacks and rely instead on a new, higeffective, defensive shield to prevent attacks American soil.

The other is whether the United Sta should turn to a partial defense to protect missiles and bombers, thus ensuring that the could survive a surprise attack and unleas devastating retaliatory attack on an aggress.

The two kinds of defense have oppositives. Mr. Reagan's full-scale defenseeks to do away with nuclear weapons. partial defense seeks to enhance their retal

Supporters of the president's program see conflict between the two goals. They and in the president has always said that, antil (i) [[[(')]]] [[(')]] tinue to rely on the threat of nuclear retaliati to deter attacks. But critics of the program? it makes little sense to spend vast amounts protect nuclear weapons if the ultimate goa' get rid of them. Some critics contend that a limited defer

would be especially provocative to the Sov

Union because the system would clearly not able to cope with a massive Soviet attack, Hans A. Bethe, the Nobel Prize-winni. physicist, and three colleagues warned last y in a magazine article: "It is difficult to imagi a system more likely to induce catastrof than one that requires critical decisions by

threatening to the other side's retaliatory Cal If the research program does come up with traordinary cooperation between the Sov Union and the United States to get it deploy without major incident, according to expe

shield would be "sufficient to destroy a very large part of our urban structure and population."

Unless both sides deploy comparable is femses simultaneously, experts say, the sides of the departs.

Unless both sides deploy comparable is femses simultaneously, experts say, the sides of the departs. start shooting at the emerging defenses of t

The president himself put his finger on t fundamental truth when he announced, it statement that was later much ridiculed, the he would be willing to share with the Sov veloped by his new program.

The White House has subsequently play down this offer, apparently realizing that new defensive system, if it works, will embothe nation's most sophisticated computer Since the president announced his original sensors and other high-technology items is

Strong Problem eure, fried pur Learning Land Endligsen e 🙀 west legal Lindson La PAI M in it were

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#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1985

t Union to The Three Vears until he was assigned to thing himself, or led a district or I lorded States remained in until In addition, he had two

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MOSCOW — Konstantin U.

Hernenko, the sixth leader of the viet Union, was a compromise oice to preside over the Kremlin time of worsening Soviet-Dice to preside over the Attenuate of time of worsening Soviet-nerican relations.

At A protege of the former Soviet fesident, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mr.

own and apparently ruled in laboration with other powerful dithuro members.

In some ways, he was the ultine Communist Party bureaucrat. apparatchik, who believed that swerving loyalty was the most

A U.S. diplomat described him a "gray man of the old guard," t to Soviet propagandists he rep-ented the "glorious traditions of : . : older generation." For Mr. remenko was, at 72, the oldest in ever to assume power in the viet Union and, therefore, was ver regarded as more than a tran-ional leader.

. Severe health problems, includa lung disease that made him pear to gasp for breath at times. ntributed to an image of weakss. His only public appearance ice late last December was at a eting of the Polithuro on Feb. 7. However, he was seen twice on evision news broadcasts in Febary. The first time, on Feb. 24, he is shown voting in local Soviet owed him being processes is credentials as a parliamentary puty following the elections. In th appearances, he was pale and

-Under Mr. Chernenko, the Soviforeign minister, Andrei A. Groko, appeared to dominate for-n policy issues, while Defense nister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who d Dec. 20, apparently controlled litary matters.

Mr. Chernenko's public speakstyle was so poor that it embarsed his colleagues. He rushed ough his texts, swallowing some ards and barely pronouncing othso that he was very hard to t his place and skipped a whole was up 3.8 percent.

nko presided over a turnaround rank in September.

(Continued from Page 1)

nditure and devoting resources

asant family in the village of Pri-

lnove in the Stavropol region of

: northern Caucasus. He was a

n-ager during World War II, but s not known if he was in the area

en the Nazis occupied it from

12 to 1943 or if he was evacuated. From 1946 to 1950, he worked at

machine tractor station in the

evropol region. He then went to

scow State University, graduat-in 1955 after taking the stan-

It was in Moscow, in 1952, that

: Gorbachov joined the Com-mist Party. Returning home, he

e steadily through the ranks to come first secretary there in

in 1978, he transferred to Mos-

w to take the agriculture portfo-

in the Central Committee secre-

sught responsible for the day-to-

He succeeded his former Stavro-

y running of the country.

rd five-year law course

the civilian economy.

Some aspects of Mr. Gorbaov's background are as obscure
'A his views.

(ifie was born March 2, 1931, to a



Konstantin Chernenko and Leonid Brezimev at signing of SALT-2 treaty in Vienna in 1979.

He went on to cooperate in forging said, seemed to pursue an all-stick, an agreement on reviving the arms no-carrot policy so far as workers' control negotiations that are sched-

uled to resume Tuesday in Geneva. Domestically, Mr. Chernenko believed in a conservative, authoritarian approach that leaned heavily on exhortations to improve workers' productivity.

He expanded programs to give workers and managers more finan-cial incentive and responsibility. Statistics for 1984 showed that inso that he was very hard to dustrial output rose 4 percent and derstand. At one appearance, he that labor productivity in industry

He also sustained the anti-cor-Shortly after he took office a on ruption campaign started by An-b. 13, 1984, there were signs that dropov. The leader of Rostov prov-r. Chernenko would take a more ince was dismissed and a major derate approach to the West purge was begun in Central Asia. rise from obscurity in Siberia to the in his predecessor. Yuri V. An- More surprisingly, he pressed a most powerful post in the Soviet opov. That initial optimism was corruption case against Nikolai A. oled as Mr. Chernenko repeated Shchelokov, Brezhnev's friend and insisted that President Ronald interior minister. Mr. Shchelokov agan could not be dealt with. died, possibly by his own hand, Last fall, however, Mr. Cher- after being stripped of his general's

Mr. Chemenko was a simple Communists to power in 1917.

incentives were concerned.

He was a fundamentalist on ar-

tistic matters, declaring his belief in gans to glorify the Communists and the working class. Soviet artists ridiculed what they called a return to "tractors and muscle" of the 1930s, but Mr. Chernenko's criticism took its toll on some avant-

garde film and theater directors. Mr. Chemenko was a lifelong Communist Party official, specializing in ideology. But it was his connection with Brezhnev, solidified when they worked together in the Soviet republic of Moldavia in the late 1940s, that allowed him to

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was born in the Siberian village of Bolshaya Tes on Sept. 24, 1911, about six years before the October Revolution swept the 1945.

Succession by Gorbachov Seen as a Break With the Old Guard

tween Mr. Gromyko and the U.S. cation. He scorned proposals for was a hard life in a large and poor secretary of state, George P, Shultz. economic reform and, as a critic family and he left home at the age of 12 to work for a wealthy farmer, known as a kulak.

In propagandist's prose, he later wrote of his childhood: "We were tistic matters, declaring his belief in underfed and poorly clothed, but the dreams of a radiant future for all fascinated us and made us feel

By the age of 18, however, he was doing propaganda work in his home region near the city of Krasnoyarsk. He volunteered for the november of 1930 and was assemble to the large with the U.S. president, Jimmy Carter.

Early in 1982, in a sign of his new Mr. Chernenko was signed to a border unit, patrolling the frontier on horseback. He became secretary of his party cell

After army service, Mr. Cherneako went back to work for the party, directing agitation and pro-paganda in two districts near his native village. While millions of studied party organization at a spe-

Then he became secretary of the

and Propaganda Department, ty. He had no managerial experiwhere he worked with Brezhnev.

Some reports said that he was Brezhnev, was dead. Brezhnev's driver for a time. The two men became friends and although Mr. Chernenko stayed dutifully in the background, the friend- lin and he missed the spring specship clearly helped his career,

went to night school to complete said he had a cold and later reporthis education, interrupted at the ed that he had pneumonia after his age of 12 when he quit to start two-month absence. work. He was graduated from Mol-davian Teachers' College in 1953, at the age of 42.

Brezhnev, was transferred to Moscow, Mr. Chernenko soon followed, getting a prized post in the
Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee in

Then Andropov became ill with a
catal kidney disease; he was not
seen in public after Aug. 15, 1983.

Andropov died on Feb. 9, 1984.

The announcement of his death,

It was not until the removal of Nikita S. Khrushchev as party the following day. leader in 1964, however, that In a remarkable Brezhnev and Mr. Chernenko back, Mr. Chernen moved into positions of power.

retary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, named Mr. after serving as chairman of the Chernenko as secretary of the committee's General Department. It was a key post in the most powerful tion within the Politburo to his segroup in the Soviet Union, comparable to being a cabinet secretary in Europe or the White House chief of staff in the United States.

With Brezhnev's Dacang, Chernenko became a nonvoting ing with world teacers was member of the Central Committee ed the Andropov funeral and later was host to Spain's king, Juan Carterms, was rapid, for he became an alternate member of the Politburo in 1977 and he was elevated to full when Mr. Chernenko said in membership in that ruling body the March 1984 that he favored a membership in that ruling body the following year.

Brezhnev was clearly grooming Mr. Chernenko to be his successor, sending him to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in 1975, and bringing him along for the 1979 Vienna summit meeting with the U.S. presumation of the U.S

eminence, Mr. Chernenko was named the third-ranking member of the Politburo. But when Brezh-nev died on Nov. 10, 1982, the leadership did not go to his prote-

It went instead to Andropov, the former head of the KGB security police. Mr. Chernenko nominated other Soviet men went to the front to fight the invading Nazis, he reto fight the invading Nazis, he re-mained in his Siberian post and Mr. Chernenko got a relatively prestigious job, although he was cial Moscow school from 1943 to dropped from the post of secretary of the General Department. One of Mr. Chemenko's prob-

According to his own account, it Penza regional party committee for lems was that he never ran any-

three years until he was assigned to thing himself, or led a district or Moldavia to head the Agitation city branch of the Communist ParMr. Chernenko's proposal in NoAccording to the little information ty. He had no managerial experi-ence, either, and his chief patron. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz. available, one works at Goskino, the state film organization, the oth-

cancel a scheduled trip to East Bertacular in Moscow, the May Day In Moldavia, Mr. Chernenko military parade. His office at first

But he apparently retained Andropov's confidence despite rumors that he was about to be re-When Mr. Chernenko's mentor, moved from his Politburo post. which interrupted solemn music on Moscow radio stations, was made

> In a remarkable political comeback, Mr. Chernenko became the compromise candidate to replace Andropov. He was named general secretary of the Communist Party

lection and the announced unani mous vote in favor of Mr. Chernenko was suspect. After his election, the new leader

terrand of France.

Westerners were encouraged drastic change in Soviet-American relations" from their 20-year low point.

But others said Mr. Chernenko



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nenko was named president of the Department in the provincial city Supreme Soviet, the nominal par- of Tomsk. liament, giving him the same protocol rank as any head of state.

private life. Friends said he was seven weeks after ostensibly leavwarm-hearted and sentimental, a ing on vacation. sions of World War II.

Armand Hammer, an American form. industrialist who has known every Soviet leader since Lenin's time. Brezhnev was. A very pragmatic in the party and all its works.

Dmitrievna, was rarely seen in pub-lic. A daughter. Yelena Konstan- Communist should remain a Comtinova, worked as a senior research- munist, and carry with dignity the er at the Marxism-Leninism lofty title of a member of our party

On April 11, 1984. Mr. Cher- er at the Agitation and Propaganda

Concern over Mr. Chernenko's health was again expressed in the Despite his prominence, little summer of 1984 when he failed to was known about Mr. Chernenko's show up in public for more than

man who could break into tears But he reappeared on Sept. 5 at a during a sad movie or after discus- ceremony honoring three Soviet cosmonauts and seemed in good

Mr. Chernenko's style was Soviet leader since Lenin's time, shown vividly by an article he once said of Mr. Chernenko, "He's a wrote, It included a warning that very warm-hearted man just like reflected his own unswerving faith

"Both at work and in party life," Mr. Chernenko's wife. Anna he wrote, "in study and everyday

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#### ondon Council Heeds Thatcher's Local Tax Curbs

atcher's Conservative govern-The council members approved e new rate Sunday night. If they d failed to set a rate by midnight, set one over the government ceil-, they could have faced stiff fiocial penalties and possible dis-

The Associated Press

LONDON — The left-leaning already passed legislation paving teater London Council has voted the way for abolition of the London set a property tax rate within the don Council next year. The Conserth Prime Minister Margaret six other like it are expensive and unnecessary and that their responsibilities could be given to borough

The government had set the rate ceiling in an attempt to curb spending by city governments.

The vote of 60-26 to approve a legal property tax rate occurred af-

ter a 23-hour debate over two days. Rightist members of the Labor Party joined Conservatives and members of the moderate Social Democratic-Liberal alliance in approving

Among Politburo members voting during a meeting in 1983 were, front row, from left: Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Konstantin U. Chernenko and Prime Minister

pol party leader, Fyodor D. Kula-kov, in the agriculture job. Mikhail buro ideologist, had his territorial

Ken Livingstone, leader of the council, which has overall authority for the capital, said he would plan a deficit budget to preserve existing jobs and services. The council's budget for the coming year has been set at £786 million (about \$833 million).

organization in Moscow, and Mikhail S. Gorbachov.

Continued poor performances in guard still resisted having a young griculture did not appear to him-leader, Mr. Chernenko succeeded Mr. Gorbachov's further rise. He became a candidate, or nonvotmember of the Polithuro in 1979 and a full member in 1980. He acquired his reputation as a

reformer when he led a group in the Kremlin that tried to carry out economic reforms and anti-corruption campaigns initiated by Andropov.
Soviet sources said that Mr. Gorbachov was personally and professionally close to Andropov during the latter's rule from November 1982 to February 1984. When Andropov fell ill, Mr.

power base in Stavropol and Andropov, then head of the KGB, the leader's chosen successor as Comstate security agency, also was born munist Party general secretary. Perhaps because the Kremlin old

The Gorbachovs have at least one daughter and one granddaughter, but little is known about th (AP, AFP, UPI)

Nikolai A. Tikhonov. Second row, from left: Grigori V.

Romanov, Viktor V. Grishin, the head of the city party

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### Herald Tribune

### The Road to 'Star Wars'

Step back for a minute from the epic argument raging over President Reagan's "star wars" idea. How is it that Mr. Reagan and his critics, and the United States and the Soviet Union, find themselves at this pass?

 Arms control had reached a stalemate, if not a general crisis. This was signified not merely by the Soviet Union's boycott of the START and INF talks. A substantive deadlock had been reached in those talks. And, in the view of many experts, difficulties in agreeing on a strategic balance, in arranging verification and, in the West, in securing political support for the arms control process had made it increasingly difficult to move ahead. So there was a readiness to look for some new way to transform the situation or at least to create a new chemistry or a new combination.

 Deterrence had engendered ever wider skepticism and doubt bordering, on the left as well as on the right, on fear and contempt. For years the right had feared a "window of strategic vulnerability." More recently, the left had come to fear a general breakdown of the nuclear peace. In broaching his idea of a Strategic Defense Initiative, President Reagan was responding to a pervasive discontent with the viability of the theory of mutual deterrence. There was a market for another theory.

 Technology, as always, was marching on, making possible inquiries and inventions that had not been thought of in earlier years. All of the separate pieces of the SDI that are now in the administration's budget were already be-ing worked on, separately, at the time Mr. Reagan made his maiden speech on the idea two years ago. He did not invent the idea of defense. He assembled its potential in a form that caught the public's attention. Sooner or later America was going to have to deal with the idea of strategic defense in some form.

A crisis of arms control, a perceived erosion of deterrence, the march of technology: This is how we got where we are today, with the Reagan administration carrying proposals to Geneva that are fundamentally new and, to many, upsetting in their current combination but are not new in their separate conception. "Star wars" is not an idea born out of nowhere. It is a particular solution to problems that were recognized as problems even, and especially, by many of those who are now sharp critics of

Mr. Reagan's proposed solution.

Whether the SDI is the right solution is, as far as we are concerned, a long way from proven. Certainly on its face it presents extreme new difficulties in technology and no less in politics. A strong case can be made that President Reagan, in investing it with the certainty and fervor at his command, has raised anxiety and opposition unnecessarily and, more important, has made a commitment far in advance of and in excess of what further inquiry will show to be sensible.

Meanwhile, the president, by making the SDI the centerpiece of his Geneva offer and of his whole global strategy, has made it unavoidable for all of us, no matter how we feel now about the SDL, to keep studying it. We note that no one has a greater responsibility to have an open mind than President Reagan.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Japan-Bashing Is Unwise

If Japan does not lower barriers to American imports, warns Bill Brock, President Reagan's trade representative, "we will have to decide what steps to take." Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are even less diplomatic. Chairman Richard Lugar wants a 20-percent tariff on Japanese products until Tokyo cries uncle. Japan-bashing is in. and there is reason. Japan has resisted pleas to open its markets to products ranging from medical equipment to communications satellites. Now, as part of a campaign to convince the Japanese that Washington means business, the administration is hinting at retaliation.

Such tactics might make sense if they were sure to work and sure to do no lasting damage to the political alliance. A lowering of Japanese import barriers would be a good thing for both economies. Japan's policymakers owe foreigners, and themselves, an honest effort to open their economy to foreign competition.

But liberalized trade cannot do much for beleaguered American exporters - not until the exchange value of the dollar declines. So there is little logic in putting the political alliance at risk or penalizing American consumers with retaliatory tariffs.

Protectionism is bad for the Japanese economy. It sharply raises costs for Japanese consumers and deprives Japan's less-efficient industries of the competition they need to become productive. But the Japanese government's tenacious defense of trade barriers is nonetheless understandable in political terms.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party copes with conflict by smothering it, until a consensus can be reached in private. That gives interests that speak stubbornly and with a single voice great power to prevent change. It is because of such politics that Japan's tiny farm sector can get away with charging 45 percent more than world prices for food; that momand-pop grocery stores can block construction of supermarkets; that a few hundred fishermen can dictate Japan's diplomatic stance on whaling. Consensus politics also explains why foreign demands for access to Japanese markets have met with so little success.

Even if exporters got their way, it is not clear that America would gain much. Some indus-tries, notably telecommunications, could profit. But for all the huffing about fair's fair, nobody who has bothered to look at the numbers believes that eliminating all trade barriers could increase exports to Japan by more than \$10 billion a year. That would hardly be more than a statistical blip in the \$140-billion U.S. trade deficit. Mr. Brock candidly admits his nightmare that the Japanese do all the things we ask them to do and nothing changes." The 70-percent rise of the dollar in the last

four years has devastated efficient American exporters and cost them thousands of jobs. It is only natural that these companies now demand a chance to sell their goods in the few markets where they still have a price edge. But Japanese trade policies, however stacked Japan's way, are not a primary cause of America's export problem. Reforms would be only a minor part of the solution. With so little to gain, Japan-bashing just is not the answer.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Going After the Mafia

A federal grand jury in New York has in-dicted nine Malia figures, charging them with such crimes as extortion, labor racketeering and complicity in murder. Last year there were more than 3,000 indictments of organized crime figures in America, but this case is different. Prosecutors say they have, in this one sweep, reached top leaders of the Mafia, which the indictment depicts as an ongoing criminal operation in America since 1900.

The investigation was a cooperative effort involving the Justice Department, the FBI, state and city police, the New York State Organized Crime Task Force and the Brooklyn district attorney. U.S. officials received assistance from their counterparts in Italy. Crucial evidence was obtained by state officers who were able to plant a bug in a Mafia car. Leadership and determination were provided by FBI Director William Webster, whose decision to make the Mafia a top FBI priority is a welcome departure from the policies of his predecessors and deserves praise.

Forget about that nice Marion Brando worrying about his tomatoes and his grandchildren. Don't be misled by the cutesy names — "Tony Ducks," "Joe Bananas." Not only are these people charged with specific acts of violence and crime, they also run a tightly organized crime empire. More than gambling. drugs, loan-sharking and prostitution are in

volved. Legitimate industries are nearly captured through the use of force, threats and sabotoge, and forced to pay tribute. The New York indictment, for example, charges that the Mafia decided which companies would get large concrete-pouring contracts in New York. They designated the contractor who would make the successful bid, took large kickbacks on the contracts and punished businessmen who would not cooperate by stopping their access to supplies or by creating "labor problems," with the cooperation of corrupt union leaders. The indictment charges Mafia leaders with ordering murders both of outsiders and of competing bosses within the organization.

The Mafia does not run all the organized crime in America. A Florida law enforcement official warned last week that Colombian crime families who control cocaine traffic and counterfeiting are, in his opinion, "totally psychopathic ... cold-blooded killers" who make the Mafia look good by comparison. Justice Department lawyers have no illusions about the difficulty of combating those syndicates. But they are very optimistic about breaking the Mafia. U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani says that four or five years of indict-ments like the ones handed down last week, and prosecutions of successive waves of leaders will destroy the organization.

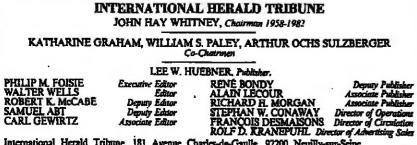
- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### FROM OUR MARCH 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S. Warships to Use Oil Fuel WASHINGTON - The American naval authorities have not been found asleep by the report that Great Britain has decided to adopt oil as fuel. The keen competition between the two navies is to continue. Naval officers say that the real test will be found in the development of oil fuel as an agent in an increased steaming radius for greater speed. Realizing the tremendous advantage which the American oil fields offer, naval officers say that the time has come to take advantage of the situation and that oil for warships is here to stay. While practically every ship is constructed so that its machinery can be converted from coal to oil, all new battleships will have oil tanks.

1935: Dane Stages a 'Nazi' Hamlet

COPENHAGEN - The line from Hamlet, "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark," has provided the young Danish dramatist Kaj Munk with the theme of a work that has stirred up a violent controversy in theatrical and po-litical circles here. Mr. Munk thinks that there is something rotten in the present state of Denmark. To emphasize his opinion he staged a fantastic version of Shakespeare's tragedy with plenty of interpellations embodying his views. In the Munk version, Fortinbras is a Nazi who arrives by airplane to save the country from the failure of democracy and parliamentary rule. The first-night audience couldn't make up its mind whether to boo or laugh.



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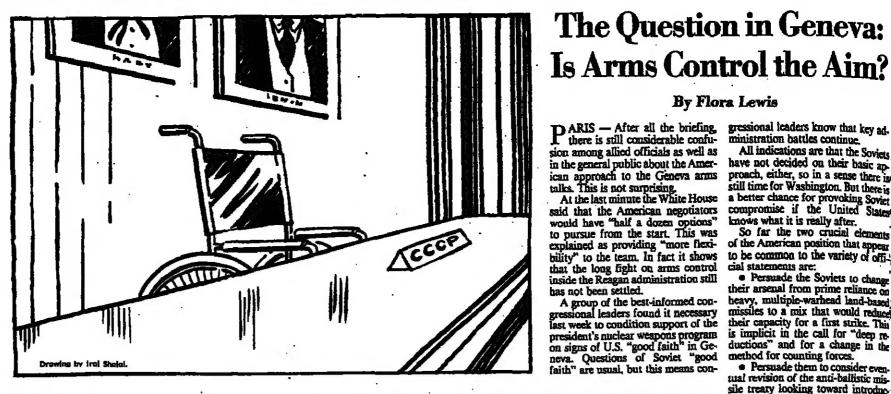
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### Exit Chernenko, as His Men Return to Arms Talks

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Death had its logic in claiming Konstantin Chernenko just before Big Two arms control talks resumed in Geneva. For the one achievement of Mr. Chernenko's brief time in authority was the renewal of the arms talks. It is fit, too, that at the time of death a colleague in the Politburo, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, was in the

United States probing American atti-tudes. For what Mr. Shcherbitsky has

been saying provides a strong sense of how the Soviet political leadership views arms control and its problems.

Technically, Mr. Shcherbitsky came to America in an exchange pro-

gram between the U.S. Congress and

the Supreme Soviet, Russia's rubber-

stamp parliament. Before cutting

short the trip to return to Moscow for

the funeral, the delegation of 33 per-

sons spent four days in Washington. Both in public and in a private ses-

sion with President Reagan, arms

Most of the public statements were

made by well-known members of the

delegation, General Nikolai Chverov,

a leading military figure in arms con-

trol, repeatedly let it be known that if

the United States went along with its

"star wars" program for anti-missile defense, the Russians would take ap-

propriate countermeasures, including a buildup of offensive weapons. And

Georgi Arbatov, of the Institute of

the U.S.A., intimated in a Washington television broadcast that U.S.

pursuit of "star wars" would "ruin"

But Mr. Shcherbitsky is not to be

confused with those smaller fry. He is

a Soviet pol, a member of the Politbu-

ro since 1971, and first secretary for

the Ukraine since 1972. One Reagan

administration official who spent

time with him was reminded of

America's last potent big-city politi-cal boss. "Shcherbitsky," he said, "is a Russian Mayor Daley." Like the late Chicago mayor, Mr. Shcherbitsky is associated with a dis-

tinct wing in national politics. He

rose as a protégé of Leonid Brezhnev.

He had close ties to another Brezhnev

protégé - Mr. Chemenko, Like Mr.

Chemenko he was identified with the

WASHINGTON — Will the

W real President Reagan please stand up? Or, at the very least, will

he tell us whether he thinks Ameri-ca has a deficit problem?

President Reagan who delivered,

as only he can, a stirring and uplift-ing State of the Union address on Feb. 6. He said that the best way to

reduce deficits is through econom-

ic growth - that "each added per-

centage point per year of real GNP growth will lead to a cumulative reduction in deficits of nearly \$200

billion over five years."

Then there is the President Reagan who signed the president's budget message of Feb. 4. Here he acknowledges that America faces deficits of \$225 to \$250 billion un-

der current policies, and says that he wants to cut spending by about \$240 billion over the next three

years to reduce them.

While the budget message does not name any of the "excessive federal benefits" that Mr. Reagan

proposes to eliminate or reduce, David Stockman follows with sev-

eral hundred pages of painful de-tail. Strangest of all, there is no mention of "growing our way out" of the deficit. Indeed, Part 3 of the

budget explains why it is "highly unlikely" that the economy could

grow continuously, without high inflation, at 5 percent a year — i.e.,

that "added percentage point per year" above the optimistic 4 per-

cent assumed in the budget.

Because the president has given

such ambivalent signals, there is real doubt in the land whether a

deficit-reduction effort is neces-

sary. The House Budget Commit-

tee recently held hearings across

the country to find out what the

deficit and the president's budget

proposals mean to Main Street.

Not surprisingly, we found many

citizens who were not eager to

climb aboard the Spending Cut

Special. Many are simply puzzled.

If the president's economic pro-gram has worked as well as he

claims, if indeed we are safely launched on a second American

revolution of hope and opportuni-

On the one hand there is the

Mere Growth Can't Cure

The U.S. Budget Deficit

By William H. Gray 3d

The writer, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, is chairman of the Budget Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

chances for arms control.

control was the prime subject.

hard line on "star wars" set out by General Chverov and Mr. Arbatov.
But he sounded a different note when puff about the talks on the he spoke to reporters on the White House lawn after a session with Presi-dent Reagan. Asked whether a Big Two agreement on arms control was possible, Mr. Shcherbitsky said: "In all the previous agreements

there were some compromises and we are ready to agree to a number of compromises. If the United States will go along that line, then a com-promise agreement could be achieved and the people would breathe freer. The Soviet Union regards the United States with great respect, and no one in my country thinks about attacking the United States ...

The contrast between that concilia-tory tone and the harsh line of the lesser lights underlines a problem So for all these reasons, dutiful confronting Russia in the Geneva exponents of the Moscow line are

early 1970s. Mr. Shcherbitsky was talks. To keep their own people alert named Ukrainian first secretary on and disciplined, Russian officials the eve of the Brezhnev-Nixon sumbave to enter the talks sounding off mit meeting of 1972. That move as-about the menace of Western imperi-sured Mr. Brezhnev a majority for alism. That is particularly true now detente within the Politburo.

In a formal statement distributed by Tass, Mr. Sheherbisky echoed the by Tass, Mr. Sheherbisky echoed the by Tass, Mr. Sheherbisky echoed the bis power as general secretary in

But the Russians cannot huff and puff about the talks on the long-range intercontinental missiles; nor about the negotiations on the intermediaterange Euro-missiles. They walked out of those sessions in 1983. But since they have now returned voluntarily, the talks cannot be all bad. Threats, far from uniting Russians and dividing Westerner's, only serve to remind the world of a Soviet failure.

"Star wars," however, is a new item on the agenda. It has aroused apprehension among many Americans and Europeans. If "star wars," as claimed by its proponents, puts the United States on the road to a more effective defense against missiles, it is only logical for the Russians to step up their offensive capabilities.

So for all these reasons, dutiful

bound to bang away at "star wars." But top-drawer political people take a larger view. The fact is that the Russians themselves are working at their own anti-missile defense. Presumably they want to continue research - at least until the point where they have the capacity to render virtually useless the national nuclear forces that are now being modernized in France and Britain.

there is still considerable confu-

ional leaders found it necessary

At that point, a couple of years from now, Moscow will be in a position to call for cuts in offensive weapons, and for limited deployment of anti-missile defenses. The burden of decision would then be on the United States, Maintenance of the unremittingly hard line now being enunciated by President Reagan would cast the United States as the chief obstacle to an accord. Acceptance of the Soviet offer would confirm fears that the United States does not care about West Enropean defense.

So far the Reagan administration has had the luck to deal with Soviet leaders who were dead men above ground. The passing of Mr. Chernenko is a reminder that Washington cannot go on forever merely posturing about arms control.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

### Meanwhile, Proliferation Approaches

GENEVA — Readers of the International Herald Tribune

By Sadruddin Aga Khan. have been treated to a number of interesting articles on nuclear disarmament. However, the most important dimension of the nuclear arms race has, with one or two notable exceptions, been missing.

As under the media are lights the American and Soviet negotiating teams begin the painstaking business of trying to decide how many high-tech warheads to allow each other, and whether they can take their competition into space, probably at least a dozen countries are pressing on with a much more mundane activity.

Those countries are building unpretentious little bombs that the faction in the Kremlin that promoted detente with the United States in the deign to count in their estimates of

ty, why worry about the deficit? Main Street's puzzlement and

reluctance, of course, are reflected

in Congress, especially as spending reduction moves from rhetoric to

Unfortunately, the reality is

this: We are not going to outgrow Mr. Reagan's deficits. The evi-dence of the last several years is

compelling. The United States has now had more than two years of

near-record recovery, faster than

almost anyone projected, yet the deficit has not fallen. The reces-

sion-bloated deficit in 1983 was \$195 billion; in more prosperous 1985 we expect \$203 billion. Why? Simply because the Rea-gan administration's tax and

spending policies have produced a structural deficit — that part of the

deficit not related to economic per-

formance - that rises too rapidly

to be submerged by the rising reve-

nues from economic growth.
Without the growing structural
deficit, the strong economic recov-

ery should have reduced the deficit

by about \$70 billion in the last two

years. However, the structural defi-cit has expanded at the same time

by slightly more than \$70 billion,

In the next few years the situa-

tion will get worse. As expansion

inevitably slows, its deficit-reduc-ing effects are sharply reduced. But the structural deficit keeps growing by about \$25 billion each year to

So the problem is real enough

and many of us in the House and

Senate, Democrats and Republi-

cans alike, are trying to mobilize our colleagues and the American

The Washington Post.

the end of the decade.

offsetting the effects of recovery.

painfully real choices.

each other's firepower. But these are still nuclear warheads that would

cause huge human suffering and could blow a big hole in world peace. East-West relations have for so long been the frame within which some people have viewed the threat of the bomb that proliferation - that is, an increase in the number of bomb-owning countries - is overlooked. There are four reasons for believing that proliferation will not lie low for much longer. First, the climate of thinking in the

Third World is changing significantly. When a group of national leaders met late in January in Delhi under the chairmanship of Rajiv Gandhi, they were bitterly critical of the superpower arms race but they no long-er repeated a piedge against proliferer repeated a piedge against profiter-ation. There is a groundswell of thinking that, yes, the bomb is dan-gerous and has a destabilizing effect, but if others are not going to re-nounce it, why should the Third World leaders continue to postpone ambitions for a bomb of their own? In a world with bombs, not to have it may seem more dangerous than having it. There are a handful of confrontations around the world in the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, southern Africa - where if one side announced it had the bomb, that would radically change the reckoning, at least in the short term.

Second, overlying this thinking is a belief that the five nuclear powers behave as though the bomb were their exclusive business. Now the U.S. Defense Department has conceded that the damage to the climate which even a limited nuclear exchange would cause would be wide-spread. Like it or not, Third Worlders would be victims of the First World's war, should it ever happen. This triggers a deep sense of grievance.

Third, "star wars" talk is mislead-ing because it revives the myth that

nuclear weapons are somehow a fancy technology. Not so anymore. And the commercial ambition of Western firms, pushing nuclear power as hard as they can, means quite enough plutonium or uranium has been left around to provide the means for a bomb. Bomb-making is now a feasible option for many governments and also for terrorists. One government reputedly is developing a suitcase-size bomb because that happened to be the set of plans that its nuclear industrial espionage turned up.

Fourth, even if proliferation has been a hidden sub-plot to the superpower nuclear drama, leading mem-bers of the cast are interested. I am organizing a meeting in Geneva in June to give the issue the airing it deserves, and I have been agreeably surprised by Soviet and American response. On the American side, Richard Perle, the Pentagon hardliner, and Senator Edward Kennedy have both said they will be coming. Anatoli Gromyko, son of the foreign minister and head of his country's Africa institute, will lead the Russian group. They are going to meet equally prominent figures from elsewhere in the world and their discussions will be in front of the world's press.

But such a meeting must do more than put the issue higher on the inter-national agenda. Nuclear weapons have, according to their supporters, given Europe 40 years of an underlying balance of interest in restraint on both the Soviet and the American sides. Now both must face up to the fact that they have effectively lost their nuclear monopoly and that the potential for nuclear conflict is being imported into regional situations where they do not so clearly call the shots and where the incentives for restraint may be fewer.

If the superpowers want to make the world a less dangerous place, they must not talk just to each other but turn outward and start listening to and bargaining with the rest of us. International Herold Tribune

DARIS - After all the briefing gressional leaders know that key administration battles continue All indications are that the Soviets

The Question in Geneva:

By Flora Lewis

have not decided on their basic approach, either, so in a sense there is still time for Washington. But there is a better chance for provoking Soviet compromise if the United States knows what it is really after.

So far the two crucial elements

to pursue from the start. This was explained as providing "more flexibility" to the team. In fact it shows that the long fight on arms control to be common to the variety of onicial statements are:

Persuade the Soviets to change
their arsenal from prime reliance on
heavy, multiple-warhead land-based)
missiles to a mix that would reduce! that the long fight on arms control A group of the best-informed con-

their capacity for a first strike. This is implicit in the call for "deep reductions" and for a change in the method for counting forces. · Persuade them to consider even-

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211 Aug 1944

tual revision of the anti-ballistic missile treaty looking toward introduc-tion of widespread missile defenses. But how to go about this, and most important, the real goal, are still

very much in dispute, Paul Nitze, now special adviser to the secretary of state, has delivered the one comprehensive, lucid answer to come from the administration, Mr. Nitze is no longer a negotiator, He says he is laying out the agreed position, and he is a veteran, loyal public servant. But almost everybody else

Nitze's aim would be to sell the Soviet side on agreements that 'serve their national interests as well as ours.'

speaking for the administration is

saying something different.

Mr. Nitze's "strategic concept" en "visions three phases. In the near term: the next decade, it would seek to or " back "entirely too high" offensive arsenals but still rely on retaliation for deterrence. Both the United State. and the Soviet Union would conduc research on missile defense but "en ... tirely in conformity with the ABA

treaty." Any changes would require agreements beforehand.

In a transition period during late decades, the concept envisions a "co operative endeavor" to move toway an offense-defense mix. First iwould have to be established that : "star wars" desense meets two ex ceedingly tough requirements: I would have to be "invulnerable," a that it would not just add targets a tempt a first strike; and it would hav to be "cost-effective" - cheaper that adding offensive missiles and courtermeasures to overwhelm it, air thus not just escalating the arms rate.

Mr. Nitze stresses that if this car. be achieved, defenses would be intre duced only by agreement, "at a meisured pace" and in a "regulated and phased way." Ultimately the goal i

to rely on defenses, bringing other-nuclear powers and other types o nuclear arms under the agreements. This makes sense. One may dis agree at various points, but it is co herent. It is an arms control position

Mr. Nitze says realistically that the transition "could be tricky," which is quite different from Undersecretary and Defense Fred Ikle's claim that the process is inherently "stabilizing." Mr. Nitze's conception reflects the underlying argument in Washington and the reason for the congressions.

group's unease. At all steps, he accepts the need for "mutuality" G. Soviet and American interests. H. says that the aim of the exercise it to convince the Soviet side that pro jected accords will "serve their na... tional interests as well as ours." The goal he sets forth is "stable and rehi able" strategic relations.

Mr. Nitze has an established re-

cord as a hawk. He has no doubt that: Moscow wants a communist world and no intention of ceding anything that would make it more possible. But he also knows that the United States cannot expect to "prevail" by force, and that the world needs peace

This is the critical, central point Should the United States arm and negotiate to "stabilize" or to gain time in the illusion that it can win: The late of humanity may hang or the answer. Let us hope that Mr. Nitze's concept will be included it. President Reagan's instructions in the American team.

The New York Times.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Europe in Perspective** Regarding the editorial "Europe, Don't Despair" (March 2): Congranulations. Your editorial is

right on target and puts the current malaise in Europe in perspective. Europe does have difficulties, but they need not be permanent. America's recent recovery is due in large part to a renewed faith in itself, kindled by an administration with a strong and determined leader. Europe cannot have a single "knight on horseback," but, as you so rightly point out, a cooperative consensus and creative leadership within the European Community and the European Free Trade Association can help restore both her economic and her moral strength.

BARRY EDGAR. Epalinges, Switzerland. Contraception, Abortion

people to accept the harsh necessi-ty of painful spending cuts. We need the president's help. As an American living abroad, I am deeply interested in the politics of We will need his support eventualmy country but, currently, more and more puzzled by them. President Reagan has cut off funds to the Interly for a budget that is fairer and more balanced than his proposal. Most of all we need his leadership national Planned Parenthood Federnow in explaining to America that the deficit problem is real; that we ation because some of those funds went for abortions or abortion counare not going to outgrow it with supply-side hormones. And that the cuts are going to hurt. seling. Of eight anti-abortion bomb-ings in the Washington area, three were of Planned Parenthood offices. The anti-abortion lobby opposes contraceptive ads on television.

demand and contraception, and those in favor of both. Yet there must be many Americans who feel that abor-tion is wrong and should be used only with an overriding reason, while con-traception is practical and a matter of good sense, with no moral dimension one way or the other, and it should be freely available. Is there no organization for them?

America seems to be experiencing a collective blindness to an obvious fact of late 20th century life: We need more birth control so that we will

DAVID MILLER Brussels.

Why Macmillan Resigned

Columnist William Safire, in "Steps Britain Should Take to Prevent a 'Maggiegate' " (Feb. 19), was quite wrong to say that Prime Minister Harold Macmillian "honorably resigned" over the scandal surrounding John Profumo. Mr. Macmillan resigned in October 1963 because of ill health — indeed, from his hospital bed - several months after making clear that he was not going to resign because a minister in his government had lied to the House of Commons.

JEFFERY PHILLIPS. Limassol, Cyprus.

Apparently America is split between those who oppose abortion on In response to the editorial "After

> I was amazed by your interpretage tion of the facts. The miners' strike was a long and bitter industrial dis-pute, complicated by violence and intransigence. But surely the nines deserve more than a patronizing dis missal of their cause because of market economy" reasons.

The issues were complex, and your assertion that the strikers were de manding to be subsidized by the British people is offensive.

MARGARITA MacLAREN. London.

Whither Philosophy?

In response to the report "Curricula in Disarray, U.S. College Group Says" (Feb. 12) by Edward R. Fiske:

I am amazed that philosophy is not listed among the "experiences" re-ommended by the Association of American Colleges: No indication that the "science of wisdom" exists? We should not cram philosophy of theology down anyone's throat, but "Quo vadis?" is still pertinent.

J.P. CANNIZZO.



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### NIGERIA

A SPECIAL ECONOMIC REPORT

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1985

#### Page 7

### Foreign Policy \_ Puts Economic **Shield First**

By Alexander Thomson

LAGOS — Hardly a day goes by without a report in

le Nigerian press of yet another government measure

stamp out smuggiing and control the country's

orous borders. Yet, it is still possible, although more
ifficult, to drive along bush tracks to the market in

otonou, Benin's capital, and buy contraband with
lack-market nairs. To the north, Hauss traders cross

herders to deal with their counternarts in Niger. he borders to deal with their counterparts in Niger, 0-ton trucks roar across the remote eastern state of iongola into Cameroon, and Nigerian goods are penly on sale in Chad's capital of Ndjamena.

Nigeria is surrounded by four francophone councies, all of which use the French-supported CFA and, a firm currency in comparison to the overvalued

and, a first currency in comparison to the overvance of aira. Nigeria is the largest and most attractive market the region, the price of its oil is the cheapest, and the eighboring countries have for years benefited from legal cross-border trade to which they usually have the remarket market that they usually have the relative trade to which they usually have the relative trade to tensions. The decision to their national large all borders taken last were by the relitation.

the ir nutling lose all borders, taken last year by the military overnment in the midst of a currency changeover overnment in the midst of a currency changeover recise, but Nigeria's neighbors badly. Despite rong pressure, Nigeria has kept those borders closed, though it is allowing, on a case by case basis, mergency food aid to cross its borders into famine-ricken Chad and Niger.

Earlier this year, Nigeria also signed agreements ith Togo, Ghana and Benin to further control cross-

order smuggling through cross-border cooperation, n extradition agreement and measures to stop the cow of illegal immigrants, an issue that flared up two ears ago with the expulsion of millions of illegal reigners and that could pose further problems with ne drift into Nigeria of families and tribes displaced

y the famine and drought in the Sahel.

Nigeria is aware of the sensitivities of its smaller
eighbors and is anxious not to appear the inconsiderte bully. Despite what may seem selfish measures, it is setting out to revamp the largely monitumd regional rouping of the Economic Community of West Afrian States (ECOWAS), in which it hopes to play a

But while regional cooperation is a priority, Nigeria rgues that it must put its own interests first. As the xternal affairs minister, Ibrahim Gambari, bluntly ut it in a recent interview: "The closure of the borders 1ay be a bad thing, but the collapse of the Nigerian

conomy would be worse for all." One of the major obstacles to true regional coopera-ion, as seen from Lagos, is the existence of other egional groupings, particularly the Economic Com-nunity of West Africa (CEAO), which brings together ancophone African countries that are tied to the urse strings of the former colonial power, France.

Although Nigeria seems to have forgiven France's ctive support of the Biafran seccessionist movement, elations remain ambiguous. France is a major trading armer, French interests in Nigeria are more substanal than in any of its former colonial possessions. But

(Continued on Page 9)



### Investment Needed to Assure Oil Output

LAGOS — Nigeria faces huge spending to de-velop new oil fields over the next few years if the country is to avoid a steep decline in production capacity, industry executives here say.

The need for heavy investment in developing fields comes at a time when the government is desperately short of funds, but oil executives here

"Oil is so far the only thing of substance that makes our economy tick." Tam David-West, the oil minister, observed in an interview.

He added, however, that, in line with its ansterity program, the government was likely to post-pone parts of its ambitious plan to develop a petrochemical industry.

The country's production capacity has fallen swiftly from a peak of about 2.4 million barrels a day in 1979.

Mr. David-West estimated current capacity at 2 million barrels a day, but foreign oil executives put it at 1.8 million or 1.9 million.

While capacity remains well above Nigeria's OPEC production quota of 1.45 million, it is falling about 10 percent a year, and some oil executives say it is likely to be around 1.5 million barrels a day by the end of 1987.

That would limit Nigeria's ability to take advan-tage of any rise in oil demand.

Nigeria has plenty of undeveloped reserves to tap. The local affiliates of Mobil Corp., Royal-Dutch/Shell and Chevron Corp. all appear eager to develop sizable discoveries, provided the terms are attractive.

ian Nadodai Pedo NNPC, the state oil company, which on average puts up 70 percent of the cost, has not scheduled any major developments for this year.

Since fields take two or three years to develop, there is little prospect of reversing the slide in production capacity for several years, some execu-

Others contend that there is no need to rush development of new fields, given the outlook for demand, and Mr. David-West said be did not foresee any squeeze on capacity over the next few

Exploration also is declining, partly because oil companies doubt they will be able to increase their Nigerian production substantially anytime soon. The number of drilling rigs operating has fallen below 10 from around 30 four years ago. Dresser Industries Inc., a big U.S. oil-services company, has slashed its staff and closed its office in Port

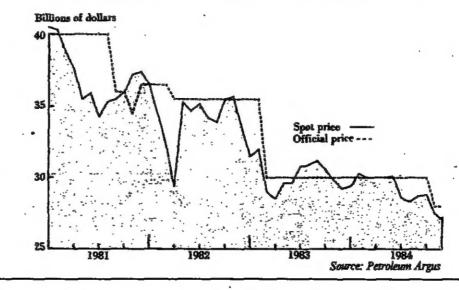
Harcourt. Other oil-services concerns also have reduced their staffs or pulled out.

For its part, NNPC is drilling in the Chad basin, an untested area in northeastern Nigeria. That program so far appears to have produced nothing exciting. For their part, the foreign-affiliated oil companies have shied away from drilling in northern Nigeria, preferring to stick to the southern deltas and offshore areas, where Nigeria's oil production is concentrated.

Despite the strengthening of world oil prices, Mr. David-West said Nigeria remained ready to

(Continued on Page 10)

#### NIGERIAN LIGHT: A HISTORY OF PRICE-CUTTING



### Journalists Run Counter New Restraints on to Tradition

Special to the IHT.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast - Nigea, which once had the reputation I having the freest press in Africa, as had to cope with restrictions on ne media since the military seized ower 14 months ago.

Two prominent Nigerian jouralists are serving prison sentences ir their reporting. Another has sen held without trial for more ian a year, and many others have een detained for weeks for quesoning without being charged. Nierian journalists say that the situaon has led to a considerable eakening of the mass media's inependent stance and has virtually uded investigative recording.

Nigeria's journalistic tradition is ing and distinguished, dating back 25 years, when the first Nigerian ewspaper was founded. It is a traition that, like the Nigerian peole, includes a feisty independence

The electronic media in Nigeria. including more than 20 television and 40 radio stations, is entirely owned by the federal and state governments. As a result, they tend to be more conservative and less controversial. In the print media, however, private ownership is allowed, and 16 major daily newspapers and countless weeklies compete for readership and advertising reve-

Many of the largest dailies are owned by wealthy individuals with political ambitions or, during the era of civilian rule, by political par-ties. As a result, during the 1983 election campaign, many members of the mass media became highly partisan. Charges and counter-

the media. The head of state, Major General Mohammed Buhari, told that gave out false information Nigerians six weeks after the coup would be fined a minimum of Nigerians six weeks after the coup that although he supported a free press, a section of the media was The decree capable of abusing that freedom to ment the right to seize any equip-the point of endangering national ment used to disseminate such insecurity.

The general said he had been unfairly treated by the press when, as head of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. during the gov-ernment of Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, who took over in 1976, he was accused of diverting 2.8 hillion naira (about \$3.5 hillion). He said that if it had not been charges against politicians, often for the judicial inquiry that dis-unsubstantiated, were published, missed the allegation, he would and the only recourse for an of- have been "lynched."

threw the civilian government of person who disseminated false in-Shehn Shagari, it made it clear that formation about the government it would impose some restraints on could be sentenced to up to two years in prison; an organization

> The decree also gave the governformation, thus making it possible to close down virtually any offending organization. The decree was welcomed by some journalists, who had criticized certain of their col-However, most objected to sections of the decree that stated that publishing any news reports that ridicalled or embarrassed a government official was also an offense, that the burden of proof was on the journal-

Guardian, a young newspaper that the list but the journalists refused had been outspoken and often criti- to reveal it. cal of government, were put on trial under Decree No. 4. The diplomatic correspondent, Tunde Thompson, and the assistant news editor, Nduka Irabor, were charged with publishing a false report on proposed ambassadorial changes in a number of Nigerian embassies. When, much later, the appointment list was released officially. nearly half of the dozen changes leagnes for a lack of responsibility. announced by The Guardian were correct. Because of the inaccuracies, however, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Irabor were each sentenced to a year in prison and the newspaper was fined 50,000 naira.

Sources close to the case say that ist and that cases would be judged the military government was less

and love of palaver. It is also a tradition that places its leaders under close scrutiny.

In April 1984, the federal military tribunal composed primarily of military of mili The tribunal soon had its hands the military command. The governfull. Two journalists for The ment wanted to know the source of

Other, more prominent journalists were detained sometimes for weeks for questioning. They in-cluded the editors of The Guardian, the National Concord and The Punch. In fact, the editor of The Punch has been in prison for more than a year. He has yet to be charged. In July 1984, many senior execu-

tives in the government-owned media were removed. In August, it was reported that civil servants had been forbidden to talk to reporters. And in September, the government established a committee to monitor the media.

The government's moves pro-(Confinued on Page 9)

### Going It Alone: **Austerity Puts Nation to Test**

LAGOS - Nigeria is testing the limits of how much austerity an oilrich country can bear. In an attempt to resurrect the economy and pay its debts on time, the military government has ed imports and spending in a way few countries have managed. "We are paying our debts and we are no longer begging anybody," Major General Mohammed Bu-

hari, the head of state, said in his budget speech in January.
In most countries, the foreign bankers would be cheering. Here, they credit the government with impressive belt-tightening but are uneasy with the Nigerians' insistence on healing their economy in

their own way. Many foreign bankers and busi--and a few Nigerians argue that the country needs to take the conventional cure; a major devaluation of the currency, an agreement to borrow from the International Monetary Fund and a modest postponement of its medium- and long-term loan payments. The present course, these critics say, threatens to strangle what little industry Nigeria has and fails to address the fundamental problem of an overvalued currency.

"You wonder," says a foreign accountant, "if the belt isn't around their neck instead of their

Whatever the merits of the gov-ernment's self-reliant strategy, Nigeria is for now a case of arrested development. The office towers in central Lagos glint on the outside and crumble within for lack of maintenance. Hawkers wade through the dust and the traffic jams, waving mops, toilet paper and even telephones. Business is slow all over, and everyone is waiting for a recovery that the government says will take several more years to attain.

Four years of falling oil prices have been devastating. Although amounts of cocoa, tin and rubber, oil accounts for more than 90 percent of export earnings.
The slump has reduced Nigeria's

oil revenue to about half the 1980 peak at a time when the country faces a bunching up of repayments on debt contracted in the euphoria of the 1970s. Meanwhile, farm production continues to fall short of population growth and the country relies on heavy imports of grain and rice.

Faced with this situation, the government has laid off many civil servants, reduced social benefits, postponed major industrial proects and imposed harsh penalties for those caught stealing from the state, including the death sentance for smugglers of oil products.
Through such stern measures,

the generals reduced the government's budget deficit to 3.3 billion naira (54 billion at the official exchange rate) in 1984 from 6.2 billion naira in 1983.

They also have shown determination to pay off Nigeria's \$20 billion or so of external debt. Payments on medium- and long-term debt have been kept correct, and the government slowly is beginning to refinance the estimated \$6. billion to \$9 billion of arrears on trade debt built up in the last two years of civilian government.

Paying debts so quickly is pain-



ful, however, General Buhari estimated that this year's debt payments would consume 44 percent of the government's foreign-exchange spending. Estimates of debt payments over the next few years vary widely, but many bankers believe debt servicing will continue to eat up about half of available foreign currency through 1987.

So there is little left over for imports. This year the government projects that they will fall another 33 percent, to around 3.2 billion naira, less than a third of the average for 1980-1982.

"We are paying the price for the oil boom," said E.A.O. Shonekan, chairman and managing director of UAC of Nigeria Ltd., an affiliate of Unilever and the country's biggest company. What the government must teach Nigerians, he added, is "that you have got to work hard

before you can spend money." Only the favored industries will receive enough import licenses to stay healthy. Others face the choice of scrabbling for local raw materi-

als or closing down. As one way to reduce imports, the government is stressing agriculture, to which nearly a fifth of 1985 capital spending is devoted. But Nigeria's farm economy is in sorry

"It's full circle," lamented an American banker with decades of experience in Africa. "Nigerian agriculture has literally gone to seed." Oil riches in the 1970s allowed the Nigerians to acquire the habit of eating more of such import-dependent luxuries as rice and bread and less of such local staples as cassava, yam and plantain. Twenty years ago Nigeria was a big export-

er of palm oil and peanuts; now both are imported. To deal with the situation, the government is requiring banks to end more to farmers. Big Nigerian food companies, such as A.G. Leventis & Co. and UAC of Nigeria, are being forced into agricultural projects as a way to obtain raw

materials they can no longer im-

The government hints that it might allow foreign companies to take as much as 80-percent ownership in some agricultural projects, though there have been conflicting statements on the matter. "Our doors are open," insists Bukar Shaib, the agriculture minister. But most foreign companies are waiting for details of the incentives before

Certain industries are receiving favorable treatment as government priorities, among them petrochemicals, fertilizer, cement, sugar, par-per, steel and the long-discussed proposal to produce liquefied natu-(Continued on Next Page)



Assembling Peugeot automobiles at the Kaduna State factory.

### U.S.-Nigerian Relations in a Holding Pattern

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON - As Nigeria's 14-monthold military government struggles to restore the country to prosperity, relations between the United States and black Africa's economically troubled, oil-exporting giant have lost the high-priority character they had in the days when Washington viewed Nigeria as the pivotal country of the region.

But they remain generally cordial.

U.S. officials and diplomatic sources say that relations have not been affected adversely by the fact that Nigeria's financial plight has been caused, in part, by the precipitons drop in American demand for the oil that provides the bulk of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings.

According to the officials, Nigeria recognizes that the loss of its once pre-eminent position in the U.S. oil market was due to natural market forces rather than any calculated trade discrimination. Despite greatly decreased U.S. purchases of Nigeria's expensive, high-grade oil, the United States still absorbs roughly 30 percent of Nigeria's total exports, while providing only 7 percent of Nigerian imports.

The officials said that present U.S. policy assumes that the government of Major General Mohammed Buhari, which took power after a military coup at the end of 1983, will be preoccupied for some time with internal problems of debt management, imposing economic austerity on its people and attacking incut management and corruption at every level of government

Given the inward-looking nature of Nigeria's policy priorities, the officials added, the United States is basically in the position of a friend, standing ready to offer encouragement and adbe done with a discreet concern for Nigerian sensitivities about outside interference.

That is particularly the case in respect to Nigeria's hopes of rescheduling payment on the insured trade debt that it owes to foreign governments. This plan would be along the same lines as the rescheduling agreement it reached in 1983 with 60 foreign banks. Under present circumstances, the Buhari government will have to spend an estimated 40 percent of its foreign exchange earnings on debt service, and it wants to stretch out payments to its government credi-

The relationship reflects restrictions and diminished expectations stemming from Nigeria's struggle to recover.

However, the major creditor countries - the United States and the members of the European Community - have adhered to a strict policy of not rescheduling insured debt until the debtor nation has agreed with the International Monetary Fund on putting an austerity program in

to come to terms with the IMF. It fears the accept even bigger doses of austerity in the form of currency devaluations and reductions of domestic subsidies for petroleum products.

The U.S. position, as described by one State

vice. But, the officials stressed, even that must Department official, "is to avoid any suggestion that we are beating on them to accept the IMF's

> Instead, the United States, while quietly pointing out the advantages of being able to tap IMF technical expertise and possible loans, has said that it is up to the Nigerians and the IMF to work out their differences.

The restricted nature of the present relationship represents a major shift from the high hopes that U.S. policymakers had for Nigeria when it gained its independence from Britain in 1960. Then, U.S. diplomats assumed that Nigeria, with its large population, its oil wealth and its British-trained ruling elite, inevitably would reach beyond West Africa to become the leader of the black African bloc of nations,

The visit of President Jimmy Carter to Nigeria in 1979 was intended as a symbolic recognition of Nigeria's importance and of Washington's hope that close ties would make Nigeria an interlocutor for U.S. views and interests throughout the continent.

But the idea that America's Nigerian connection could transcend bilateral relations and have a regionwide impact has been frustrated continnally by tribal animosities and other problems, which have resulted in civil war, in 1967, and a cycle of political corruption and military coups.

More recently, the world oil surplus has Up to now, the government has been unable shown that Nigeria is not immune to the problems of countries whose economies rise and fall political consequences of asking its people to on the export of a single commodity. Following the shakeouts in oil supply patterns produced by the energy crisis of the 1970s, Nigeria succeeded, for a time, in standing alongside Saudi

(Continued on Page 9)



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The Pillar of the Nigerian Economy

A SPECIAL REPORT ON NIGERIA

### Going It Alone: **Austerity Puts Nation to Test**

(Confirmed From Previous Page) er, though no reliable statistics are available. al gas for export. Parts of the petochemical project are expected to be delayed, however, and the steel industry is widely dismissed as a alliure of planning.

such as the telephone monopoly and certain agricultural operations, are candidates for sale to the pub-lic, though no major sales seem

While the government says it wants to attract more foreign investment, businessmen say it is still

"God help anyone who wants to to buy the goods, set up a new business," said a senior British executive at one of Nigeria's biggest manufacturing companies. I've come across people who sat in the hotel lobby for two years, even though their projects were things the government was

Nevertheless, General Bunari said in his budget speech that 1985 will be a year in which the country can start to recover." He predicted that gross domestic product would grow I percent after shrinking more than 10 percent over the pre-

Foreign observers are not so

They do acknowledge that the eovernment has managed to keep agos cleaner and that electricity and water supplies are more reliable, only partly because the reces-sion has reduced demand. Foreign muity goes into smuggling and othbusinessmen also generally say the er black-market dealings new government's economic management is superior to that of the civilian government.

Still, the costs of the govern- pensive. ment's economic strategy are

ployment. No figures are available, those agreed upon in 33 other cashbut the anguish is evident. Nige-ria's big trading and industrial con-the fund. Discussions on Nigeria's glomerates have let go as many as request for a \$2.4-billion IMF loan half of their employees since the have stalled over the fund's call for

Many foreign companies also are subsidies for local users of oil prodshrinking their staffs. Continental lilinois Corp. is trying to sell its local affiliate, and some other U.S. foreign banks and export-credit banks are believed to be eager to depart. Most foreign companies, Nigeria's loan payments. Some however, appear willing to wait for bankers say, however, that the

many foreign analysts say it is high-

shortages caused by import restric-tions. Car tires cost the equivalent of at least \$350 (converting the naira at the official rate) and have become popular as carry-on bag-gage on flights to Lagos. A box of 100 tea bags that sells for 70 pence in Britain is offered in Lagos at about 20 times as much. Eggs cost as much as \$4.80 a dozen.

The need to ration imports means cumbersome regulations. A vestment, businessmen say it is still businessman may receive a license far too difficult to convert name to import vital materials after profits into foreign currency and to obtain approvals from Nigeria's months of waiting, but he still does not know when he will receive the foreign-exchange allotment needed

As a result of such shortages and uncertainty, Nigerian factories which mostly are mere assembly operations, typically operate at around a fifth of capacity, according to Oladapo Fafowora, executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria.

In some cases, shortages produce fat profit margins on what little product can be sold. But the cost is igh inflation and unemployment. In addition, Nigeria's economy

suffers from all the distortions that go with an overvalued currency. The official rate is about \$1.20 to the naira. On the black market, the naira is worth only a fourth or a fifth as much, as almost any hotel clerk can tell a foreign guest.

So, despite the harsh penalties,

Imports are artificially cheap, and exports other than oil, which is priced in dollars, are hopelessly ex-

That is why many foreign ob-servers hope Nigeria eventually will Association. "it's going to be even cave in to IMF terms similar to tougher next year." a devaluation and a reduction in

agencies more willing to stretch out Africa's largest economy to recover.

Inflation also punishes the Narran masses. The government estimated 1984 inflation at 40 percent; largest economy to recover banks just might agree on a rescheduling without an IMF program, especially if Nigeria seemed to be fulfilling most of the usual IMF demands.



Major General Mohammed Buhari, head of state.



Major General Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff of the military's supreme headquarters.

businessmen think some kind of rescheduling is necessary to keep the economy functioning. Without rescheduling, warned Mr. Fafowora of the Manufacturers'

The government has made it difficult to reschedule, however, by making an emotional issue of its resistance to IMF terms. They have painted the image of the IMF as a rapacious vulture hovering over Nigeria," said a British econo-

The government's main fear on devaluation appears to be that it would pump up inflation further by multiplying the naira cost of im-ports. Thus, say the government's defenders, any sudden devaluation would bear huge political risks. o be fulfilling most of the usual "You can't repay your loans if peo-MF demands. "You can't repay your loans if peo-ple are fighting in the streets," a In any case, many banks and Nigerian banker observed.

Many Nigerian businessmen sa they hope the nairs can gradually be nudged down toward a realistic central bank has lowered the naira's official rate nearly 10 percent against the soaring dollar, but the naira has risen against other

Some bankers here have accused the IMF of being inflexible in its demands. But even some IMF in siders say it is not entirely clear that the standard cure is right for Nigeria, which, unlike many poor counries, has a large home market to fall back on Rescheduling is expensive in terms of interest, and many outsiders doubt that Nigeria is ready just now to invest wisely any infusion of borrowed money.

"It's better to starve ourselve reasons a young Nigerian banker,

### Exchange-Rate Pride Blocks IMF Loan Package

By Howard French

LAGOS - Nu economic issue in vigeria has been so widely dis-sussed and debated as the country's running negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a major loan. Perhaps the most controversial element of any loan package is the fund's insistence that Nigeria devalue the naira.

An agreement with the IMF would clear the way for a refinancing of Nigeria's trade debt of more than \$2 billion and inject new funds into the economy.

Since negotiations between the overnment and the fund broke off in 1983, a military government has come to power, instituting some of the elements included in the loan package. It had been expected that the military leaders would accept an IMF deal, placing responsibility for the sacrifices required for economic restructuring on the largely discredited government of former President Shehu Shagari. Instead, the military has made a sticking point of the devaluation issue.

As a Lagos banker put it, "A high exchange rate has become a matter of national pride here."

Nigerian officials have argued against a devaluation, accusing the IMF of imposing "stock solutions that inevitably include a massive devaluation" without carefully analyzing Nigerian realities. Oppo-nents of a devaluation say that it is only appropriate for export-orient-ed economies, whereas Nigeria exports a very narrow range of goods, principally petroleum products, whose prices are fixed by membership in international cartels. More-over, it is feared that a devaluation would cause a sudden surge in inflation that could threaten the government's stability.

Proponents of devaluation argue that Nigeria must diversify its exports away from oil, and devalua-tion would make foreign suppliers of both foods and industrial goods less competitive, thus giving an in-centive to local producers. A World Bank official said that production of the country's only significant cash crop. cocoa, is rapidly declining, "partly because international prices, set in dollars, become ridiculously low when converted into overpriced naira."

A banker suggested that "the most 'honest' market is the black market, where goods are traded freely and find their real value." On Nigeria's black market, the naira trades at less than a quarter of its official rate of \$1.21 to the naira The whole aim of devaluation and trade liberalization is to put the black market out of business by

allowing unrestricted commerce,"

man said: "The only convincing argument against the IMF loan and devaluation is that self-confidence in economic management is lacking

ment's moves to restructure the he banker said.

A prominent American businessof the measures it has taken are restructuring of the import tariff along the lines of what was pro- code, which one diplomat qualified posed by the IMF. Recently, atten- as "IMF- inspired."

tion has been drawn to the fact that the naira has been allowed to slide fund; which would provide the

any more lending because they are downward in relation to the U.S. economy with sorely needed fi-The military has made a sticking point of the devaluation issue. As a Lagos banker put it, 'A high exchange rate has become

not sure that it could be used effectively." He added that "the same British pound. national pride that will not allow

a matter of national pride here.'

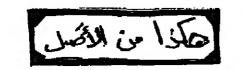
Observers in Lagos have noted lowed in view of "meet with interest the Buhari govern- halfway" on the issue.

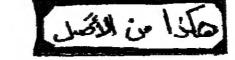
Since last May, the naira has fallen from \$1.3376 to \$1,2046. Some bankers speculate that this gradual devaluation is being allowed in view of "meeting the IMF

likely to be enacted by the Suprem Military Council will be permission to allow companies to maintain rian banks. This measure wo permit companies to use foreign central bank approval.



A rooftop view of the capital, Lagos.









(Continued From Page 7)

Nigerians feel uncomfortable th what is seen as an excessively ternalistic attitude in French Nicies in Africa, although it is ar that economically the franco-one states have benefited from Tande Mary hou, which of estat the French call their "African supportion to add darter mily," and their common herize makes tham an effective, if at

nes troublesome, pressure bloc. Mr. Gambari likes to describe geria's current foreign-policy ap-oach as a series of concentric cles with Nigeria's security, terririal integrity and political indendence at the center.

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ECOWAS would come next, en wider African issues such as colonization, with the outer cir-: being Nigeria's relations with ganizations, institutions, and untries beyond Africa's shores. It not a rigid model, but there is tle doubt that the military regime keeping to the promise, made ly days after seizing power, to ake Africa the centerpiece of Niria's foreign policy.
This, together with the promise

an activist foreign policy, harked ck to the heady days of former esident General Murtala Mommed, who, in the few months had in power before his assassi-tion, transformed Nigerian dished around and that deserved d insisted on being heard.

itish Petrolemm, paving the way

zation of African Unity.

for salvaging that ailing body, whose future, until last year's summit in Addis Ababa, was in doubt. ing on other states to follow suit, complete red herring. not necessarily in approval of Polisario policies, but because it was

which are much higher than most.

macy. He made it clear that his ban, the summit was a clear suc-phone Africa by senior French figs a country that would not be cess. It was businesslike, frank and ures. to the point, and although Morocco

The tangled love-hate relation-increasingly realizing that political and Zaire withdrew in protest over ship between Nigeria and Britain independence can be feeble with-But the days of nationalizing the Polisario's admission, the organization survived.

republic of Shehu Shagari when, in movements in the region. In his as much hurt as outrage that Britanness recent speech on foreign affairs, General Buhari described and of the Nigerian position.

Mr. Gambari, a former director of Nigeria's Institute for International Affairs, has set out to change that image and to show that Nigeria's national interests" and crawn from London and Lagos but that image and to show that Nigeria's national interests and control of the Nigeria of the N ria can and must play a more active transigence by a possibly well-in-bitterness, however, that Britain role, especially within the Organi-tentioned but misguided policy of continues to harbor Nigeria's most

The United States also has been criticized for complicating the Na-mibian issue — independence for are heard. On the eve of the summit, Mr. South-West Africa — by regarding
Gambari issued a statement recogit as part of the East-West conflict.

This, to Mr. Gambari, is simply a that both countries produce almost the produce almost

absurd to let one issue endanger the break out of international isolation that Britain has been less than unexistence of the OAU.

In public, and behind the scenes,
Nigeria argued again and again
that the massive practical problems
facing the continent should be
tackled first and that rhetoric and
tackled first and that rhetoric and cized. What made this worse, in
the taction into the transfer of the destanding over the rescheduling o politically contentious and divisive Nigerian eyes, was the fact that are to the Nigerian case. It is felt issues should be put to one side. shortly before Mr. Botha's London that Britain and the West in general Nigeria also used the clout that visit, the British foreign secretary, does not want to see Nigeria turn-comes from being one of the few. Sir Geoffrey Howe, had canceled a ing up its nose at the IMF lest this member states that pays its dues, visit to Lagos. This was offensive set a precedent, as it no doubt because it is many years since a For the Nigerian delegation, led high-ranking British minister has It is 25 years since Nigeria y head of state Major General visited Nigeria — in stark contrast gained its independence from Britby head of state Major General visited Nigeria — in stark contrast Mohammed Buhari, and Mr. Gam- to the frequent visits to franco-

Nigeria also has been taking an Umaru Dikko, minister of transcalled repeatedly for an intensifica- on Nigerian requests for the extration of the political and material dition of Mr. Dikko, who has been transform Africa.

ignominious end with the second support for the armed liberation charged with corruption. There was

ation of African Unity. constructive engagement being wanted man and the issue could Nigeria takes much of the credit pursued in Washington. erupt once more when Nigeria's application for extradition and Mr.

> the same quality of crude oil al-He also is alarmed at what he though both pursue different priosees as South Africa's attempts to ing policies. And the Nigerians feel

ain, and the silver jubilee celebraflared up last year following the out economic independence as kidnap attempt in Britain of well. That is why Nigeria stresses self-sufficiency not only within Niudence name for Zimbabwe — increasingly tough line on the prob- port in the Shagari government, geria but also within Africa. Many tlement, usbering in Angolan in- lems of southern Africa and has Britain has not yet made a decision years of Western aid, investment and advice have failed to radically

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### J.S.-Nigerian Relations in a Holding Pattern

(Continued From Page 7)

abia as one of the two main ppliers of crude oil to the United

But that position was eroded by here there the last land market U.S. shift to imports ced demand resulting from the ridwide recession and by the 11 that has enabled American reers to fill their needs with readily ailable heavy oil, which is cheapthan Nigeria's high-grade crude. With little expectation of a nearrm return to the days of fat oil rnings. Nigeria has neither the ne nor the resources to play the le of a regional power.

tially parochial character.

When diplomats from both countries tick off the noneconomic ues that currently figure in the relationship, they come down to such a matter as the plight of the more than 20,000 Nigerian students in the United States who are having trouble getting the money to continue their studies because of their government's crackdown on

the case of an American woman who is facing trial in Nigeria on press the military to step aside or to

currency exports.

As a result, its ties with the Unit-ed States have taken on an essen-actions.

On a broader scale, Nigeria has oined with the rest of black Africa in criticizing President Ronald Reagan's "constructive engage-ment" policy toward the white--minority government in South Af-

But it has not become a major issue of contention.

Similarly, U.S. officials privately regard Nigeria's return to military Washington is also concerned by African political democratization. But they have been careful not to

pursue allegations of human-rights violations, on the grounds that it would only have counterproductive effects.

"I still wouldn't count Nigeria out," said one U.S. official, echoing the hope that the country eventual ly will extricate itself from its financial straits, find a basis for political stability and begin to live up to its potential as a regional force.

In the meantime, however, the relationship between the two countries reflects the restrictions and diminished expectations that stem from Nigeria's continuing struggle to get its house in order.



New high-rise under construction in Lagos.

#### A Journalistic **Tradition Uneasy Under Restraint**

(Continued From Page 7)

voked a lively debate. Information Minister Samson Omeruah argued that the law was not meant to muzzle the press but rather to stimulate higher standards of reporting. Journalists asked who would protect the public from governmen buse and speak in the interests of the common man. Moreover, they said, the news media should be encouraged to increase its investiga-tive reporting in order to help the military rid government of corrup-

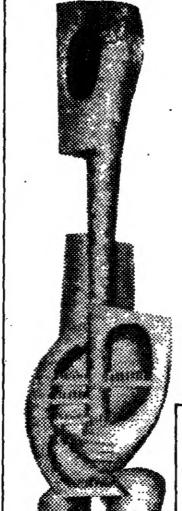
ion. Although there have been no further trials of journalists, a new can-tion has entered the profession. The independent dailies publish far fewer investigative reports and many of the once outspoken newspapers now content themselves with printing official communiques verbation and giving straight news reports on the daily activities of government officials

Criticism of government policies continues, but it has been muted and many writers are turning their attention to safer topics like international affairs. Finally, there is far less mention of corruption in high places, although the public feels that a great deal of it still is going

The situation led one journalis recently to conclude that although the Nigerian press may be a giant in Africa, it casts a far smaller shadow today than it did a few

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Capital	75,000	70,000	Cash and Banks	1,669,947	1,450,495
Reserves	109,600	92,818	Investments	68.366	83.399
Deposits etc.	3,114,546	2,939,911	Loans & Advances	1,560,833	1,568,835
Contra Accounts	740,411		Contra Accounts	740,411	749,960
	4,039,557	3,852,689		4,039,557	3,852,689

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### Gas Project Appears Deflated Despite Huge Proven Reserves

country from its current slump.

The country's proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant at Bonny is unlikely to be completed before the mid-1990s, industry executives say, and even then, there is considerable doubt whether the project

will go ahead.
"There's a huge amount of skep-ticism about it," a senior European gas consultant said of the project. A plan to use more gas at home also has stalled. Saipem SpA, the Italian state-owned energy engineering company, and Manne \$1-billion gas-gathering system and pipeline between Escravos and Ighin, near Lagos, where the gas would feed into a new power plant. But work cannot resume until the government approves a new fi-

nancing proposal from Italy. Tam David-West, Nigeria's oil minister,

said that approval should be forth-coming and the project could be

completed as early as next year, one year behind schedule. Some of Nigeria's gas is to be used in the country's new petro-chemical plants, although parts of that project also are likely to be postponed as the government re-

views its spending priorities.

Despite the delays and outsiders' doubts, the Nigerian government is determined to find ways to use gas and reduce its overwhelming reli-ance on exports of crude oil. Petroleum Information International estimates Nigeria's proven reserves at 45.7 trillion cubic feet (about 1.29 Mexico are well placed to sell to the trillion cubic meters). That is the United States.

LAGOS — Gas, long Nigeria's energy equivalent of about 8 billion Most industry executives here great export hope, will not come to barrels of oil and compares with see Europe as the more likely marthe market in time to rescue the country's oil reserves of about ket for Nigeria. Even so, cautions 16 billion barrels.

far larger reserves, experts say.

At present oil companies operating in Nigeria are flaring off gas produced as a byproduct of oil at a

Tom Cox, managing director of the A determined search for gas. British energy consulting firm of moreover, probably would uncover Gaffney, Cline & Associates, "the European market for LNG really does not look too healthy until at least the late 1990s."

In his budget speech in January, Major General Mohammed Bu-hari, the head of state, reaffirmed a day. In January, new penalties were introduced in an attempt to mitted to building the LNG plant.

Despite the delays and outsiders' doubts. the government is determined to find ways to use gas and reduce its overwhelming reliance on exports of crude oil.

But oil executives say the penal-ties have made little difference. The cost of reinjecting gas into the ground for later use is so high in most cases that the government has had to grant exemptions to the rules to keep the oil flowing.

The trouble with Nigeria's huge gas reserves is that they are far from the major markets. Demand at home is small, given Nigeria's at nome is among or and tropical scant industrial base and tropical climate. Subsidies on fuel oil, moreover, make it artificially cheap, undercutting demand for gas.

In the West European market, the established suppliers are the Soviet Union, Norway, the Nether-lands and Algeria. Canada and

Mr. David-West said in an interview that three committees were to year: one comprising government ministers, one made up of experts from Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. and the third including NNPC officials and representatives of oil companies that might

Just days before the military coup in December 1983, the civil-ian government signed a letter of nies operating here are standing coup in December 1983, the civilintent for the local affiliate of the back Royal Dutch/Shell Group to man- Af age the project. The letter remains in effect, and Shell has set up a line up financing for the project, team to work out plans. But there whose cost has been roughly esti-

Shell and NNPC officials working on the project. Shell and the government still

need to reach a formal agreement on the project and sign up any other interested partners. Both Elf Aquitaine of France and Italy's Agip SpA say they would consider investing if the project looks attrac-After reaching a formal agreement, the partners would have to

Flaring of natural gas in a Nigerian field.

The partners also would have to hope that the plant could be profind customers willing to commit ducing in the early 1990s. Others, themselves to buying the LNG over with an eye on the glutted market, a long period, perhaps 20 years, say the mid-1990s or beyond.

Such commitments are difficult to the long history of delaw and false to \$3.70 per million British thermal long history of delaw and false.

obtain in a glutted market, as Nor-way found when it failed to clinch a starts. In the mid-1970s, British Pe-cording to estimates by Gotaas-530-billion long-term gas sale to troleum Co. and Shell formed a Larsen Shipping Corp.
Britain in February. Nigeria faces company called Bonny LNG to de Some European gas e the added disadvantage of worries about its political stability.

velop the project. That company, in 1980, signed a letter of intent to sell After receiving financing and LNG to a group of European utili- enough to lure customers. They

not come to terms with the International Monetary Fund, many banks might shy away from participating in a major loan for the project.

The partners also would have to be sales commitments, the partners ties under a 20-year contract. But the government hesitated, the proposed sale fell through and Bonny LNG eventually slid into oblivion.

Since then, LNG and other gas the partners also would have to late," said a leading consultant, who declined to be identified.

James Ball, editor of International Gas Report, said Nigeria prices have declined considerably.

Some European gas experts now doubt that the Nigerian project

would be profitable at a price low

would not be able to undercut Atgeria and other established suppliers on price. But he argued that West Germany, France and Belgium, might choose Nigerian LNG . anyway to diversify their sources of . supply, especially because Shell's presence gives the project an air of

- BOB HAGERTY

### Heavy Investment Needed for Oil-Field Development to Avoid Production Decline

essary. The price increases, which edging that its devotion to the came into effect Feb. 1, would progroup's rules stops where vital namanages to continue exporting with Britain, Norway and other about 1.2 million barrels a day. The country's benchmark crude, Bonny light, was raised 65 cents to \$28.65 in early 1983 and again last October. Nigeria reacted to price cuts a barrel. That is equal to the official by Britain and Norway by imposprice of Britain's most important ing even deeper reductions of its rectly with Nigerian oil in the inter- approval.

"I have my two legs in OPEC 20,000 barrels a day of a set pack-The new price brings Nigeria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Niseria and my two eyes on the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the price structure of the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the North age of crudes. The idea is to perback into line with the North age of crudes.

Nigeria has chosen to undercut duce more than \$200 million a year tional interests begin. Those interpartly to jolt them into recognizing in additional revenue if Nigeria ests center on the need to compete what it considers the dangers of a

incentives to its own customers. With the new prices, NNPC incrude, Brent, which competes di- own, without waiting for OPEC's troduced a special discount for buyers willing to accept at least

cheaper heavy crudes. Oil companies here are still assessing the package offer, but some

say it appears to make Nigerian oil slightly more attractive. One oil executive estimated the savings for those that accept the package at 13 cents a barrel. Another put the savings at less than 10 cents and add-"It doesn't look to me as if there's enough in it to make it excit-

> Over the past two years, Nigeria also has reached agreements with providing a way for them to in-crease their liftings when NNPC ject, and that could prove difficult ing the government at least \$1 mil-

(Continued From Page 7)

geria is more candid than most them cent for cent — and maybe reduce prices again whenever necondary whenever necondary resists and the country resis ings, the foreign partners are al- ternational Monetary Fund. lowed to make a profit of \$2 a

> Some executives label this a disguised discount, but NNPC disputes that interpretation.

Nigeria also is trying to press refining capacity. Late last year, it awarded contracts to Japan Gasoline Corp., Marubeni and Spie-Batignolles to build a refinery at Alesa-Eleme, near Port Harcourt.

The new refinery is expected to capacity of 150,000 barrels a day. The country's three existing relineries have a combined capacity of 260,000 barrels. Nigerian officials ahead with plans to increase its say the new refinery will save the country money by reducing its dependence on imported oil products. (A vigorous crackdown on smuggling, with the threat of death pen-alties, already is producing savings But Nigeria has not yet lined up for the country. Two years ago, the

A decision to postpone the petrochemical project would affect its cost about \$470 million and have a second phase, whose cost is expected to be well over \$1 billion. This phase had been due for completion

Odoliyi Lolomari, general manager of the petrochemicals division at NNPC, said he would put a priority on rapid development of the polyethylene, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride units. The ing almost entirely at serving second phase also is to include ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, plasti-

the project is 60-percent complete and production should begin nex year, Mr. Lolomari said. The fire phase involves plants near Warri ij southeastern Nigerian and Kadus in the north. It embraces polyprepylene, used for making plasticand other synthetic materia bon black, used in tire manufactur ing, and linear alkyl-benzene

Unlike Saudi Arabia, which further along in developing a petri

- BOB HAGERN



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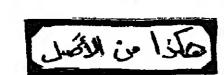
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LAGOS - When Tam Davidvest was named Nigeria's oil minster early last year, many oilmen condered about his qualifications. By training, Mr. David-West was irologist and professor who had red as education commissioner Nigeria's Rivers State. By incliion; be was an outspoken critic the deposed civilian government. for oil, however, he lacked expe-

A year later, oil executives here y that Mr. David-West, who is 49 ars old, has mastered at least the oad outlines of the business. He o has set a new standard for mor and colorful speech. At a meeting of the Organization

f Petroleum Exporting Countries st December, he told journalists sat he thought of OPEC's benchpark price as a "mascot." While it lay no longer correspond with arket reality, he explained, it still ad psychological value and should ot be changed lightly.

After all, Mr. David-West said, copie do not change their names nce a year: "I'm not going to nange my name to David-East." When he explains Nigerian oil olicy, the minister often resorts to edical analogies. "Oil is like the eart of the nation," he has said. "It as to pump all the time."

Mr. David-West, who holds a octorate from Canada's McGill - Whiversity, also is fond of Biblical sterences. Confronted with critiam from other OPEC members of figeria's maverick policies, he likes Let the one amongst you without n cast the first stone." quote the Biblical injunction:

At OPEC meetings, he recently ald reporters, "we talk about disciine like a litany.

Discussing British oil policy, he escribed that country's statewaed oil trading company as "a rankenstein monster that is aunting them."

Sometimes Mr. David-West's ee speech gets him into trouble. t last January's meeting of PEC's market-monitoring comlittee, he observed that the comittee's report sounded remarkoly familiar. An aide to Mr. avid-West later explained that we minister was trying to underline nat the oil world had failed to heed PEC's warnings time and again, oil executive said. "Y get anything done."



Nigerian Oil Minister Tam David-West.

In any case, it is clear that the big

decisions ultimately are made by

Nigeria's military government,

headed by Major General Moham-med Buhari, himself a former oil

Much of Mr. David-West's en-

thusiasm has gone into Nigeria's

crackdown on smuggling of oil products, a crusade he described as

"my baby." The crackdown must

he receives death threats over the

threats do not disturb him, but he

for his test tubes. "I don't think I've

said my final goodbye to virology,"

- BOB HAGERTY

working, he reasoned, because

Mr. David-West said such

minister of the United Arab Emirates and chairman of the committee, took the remark as an affront to his committee. The UAE minister stalked out of the meeting, accusing Nigeria of "stabbing OPEC in the back." It took a diplomatic intervention by Sandi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, to clear the matter up.

Mr. David-West's manner contrasts sharply with that of his pre-decessor, Yahaya Dikko, who rarely said a word to the press. One exasperated reporter approached the solemn Mr. Dikko at an OPEC meeting and demanded, "Your Ex-

cellency, are you still mute?"
"Yes," Mr. Dikko replied, making one of his few recorded com-

Like journalists, oil executives in Lagos say they generally get along better with the new minister than they did with Mr. Dikko. "He listens - not always, but at times quite well," a senior foreign execu-

Mr. David-West also gets credit for hard work. He has been known to be "on seat" - the local phrase meaning at his desk — as early as 7:15 A.M. for meetings with oilmen. "Whatever I'm doing, I like to be intensely involved," Mr. David-West said in an interview.

Some foreign oilmen complain, however, that they cannot get decisions out of the state oil company, Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., when Mr. David-West and Chief Festus Marinho, the corporation's managing director, are away at OPEC meetings.

"NNPC is a ship without a captain" at such times, an American oil executive said. "You really can't

### Lining Up Nigerians for National Resurrection

LAGOS — Passengers arriving at the Lagos airport bribe, a firmly entrenched Nigerian tradition. Although through limiting the role of middlemen in the commercial would be surprised that a "War Against Indiscipline" is stiff penalties have been imposed for currency violations, circuit, deemed necessary in Nigeria. My recent arrival at the airport was smooth, including baggage and customs clearance and currency controls.

But looking for a taxi, I received a first glimpse of the "indiscipline" that Major General Mohammed Buhari has called "the bane of Nigerian society": a heated discussion among taxi drivers that ended in an exchange of blows. At the hotel, the staff was surprisingly diligent. I was

asked to pay a full deposit covering room and board for the length of my stay. I explained that I had come directly from the airport and had not yet had time to change my money at the bank. That was not necessary, I was told, because the hotel requires that foreign currency be exchanged on the spot, "so as to rule out the possibility of illegal transactions."

It appeared that the War Against Indiscipline, or WAI, had been firmly planted in the national spirit. Protesting that the hotel offers a considerably lower exchange rate for the dollar than does the bank, I was allowed to pay a oneday deposit and change the rest of my money at the bank, provided that I could produce a valid currency-exchange

stamp on my receipt.

But once in my room, I received a visit from one of the employees I had seen at the reception desk. He said, "If you like, I can help you change your money." I replied that I wanted to avoid trouble for currency violations and, at any rate, could not use my foreign currency without justifying its use on my airport-issued declaration. The employee smiled, saying, "No problem," as he produced the hotel cashier's stamp used to validate foreign exchange

transactions. I realized that the WAI had a long way to go.

New phases of the campaign are steadily being introduced by Nigeria's military leadership, which sees the establishment of orderly behavior among Nigerians as indispensable for national resurrection. Initially focusing on basics, such as encouraging people to form lines when waiting, the WAI is becoming more ambitious and is bound to point out some of the major contradictions in the country's economy. In its latest phase, General Buhari has launched an attack on economic saboteurs who are involved primarily in illegal currency dealings. Nigerian television carries frequent warnings against

fraud, foreign-currency trafficking, arson and the dash, or

the authorities appear to have more than their hands full on this front of the campaign, Recently, the Nigerian singer Fela Ransome Kuti was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for his alleged failure to declare his re-

The most dramatic measure taken to combat illegal currency traffic was the recall and replacement of all the country's circulating currency, the naira, and the closure of Nigeria's borders, in late April 1984. Lagos residents say that the chief effect of the currency changeover was to

inconvenience people and set off a surge in inflation.

Abroad, most holders of naira were, as intended, caught unaware, unable to repatriate their illegally exported currency in time to meet the one-week exchange deadline. Tales of woe were common along the West African coast

#### TRAVELER'S NOTEBOOK

among traders who, surprised by the move, lost small and large fortunes in suddenly worthless naira. Market ven-dors in Lagos used their hoarded naira to clear the shelves of the city's stores, selling the accumulated merchandise only for the new bank notes and at high prices.

The deeply engrained trading ethos of Nigerian society

had proven a sturdy obstacle to the pursuit of the War Against Indiscipline, The arrival of the Supreme Military Council to power in late 1983 was applauded by the bulk of the population, largely because of the national anguish provoked by the high inflation that characterized the final period of President Shehu Shagart's civilian government.

Military leadership provided the hope that inflation
could once again be managed, and indeed, one of General
Buhart's first initiatives as head of state was an attempt to control market prices of essential commodities, particular-

The Supreme Military Council learned its first lesson in the resilience of the Nigerian trader well before the WAI had been announced. In the early weeks of the regime, when the government began to fix retail prices by decree, goods simply vanished from the market. Since then, greater success has been achieved in controlling inflation

Another important element of the campaign is the government's imperative need to increase tax revenues. One way that this has been attempted is by forcing much of the large parallel economy into legitimacy. The first targets of this drive were the ubiquitous "small boys" and women street vendors, who sell all manner of goods, usually available in stores, from improvised stalls in business areas.

Claiming that these vendors do not pay taxes and that they encourage inflation by hoarding goods, the government has razed most of these stalls and chased the boys out in recent weeks, especially in the central Marina area, where the vendors competed for business with large stores

French residents of Lagos tell the story of "Rose," a Ghanaian vendor whose stall came to be known as Chez Fauchon (after the exclusive Paris store), because it was the only place in town where fine wines, champagne and

other luxury items could be found. Chez Fauchon was razed twice in recent months, but French residents say that Rose can still be found in the Marina area, where she keeps her goods under heavy plastic sheets, exposing them only to regular customers. who communicate her shifting locations by word of

Long-time residents of Lagos cite cleanliness and courtesy as the two areas where the government campaign has made the greatest progress. One businessman said: "There s no longer a shoving match at every public elevator.

People line up for entry, and those who would cut in face hostile cries of "WAI," "A banker said: "One no longer needs to constantly reach into one's pocket to get people to do their jobs. Previously, electrical power could be cut off every three days, so that a power company employee could collect a

dash for switching your house back on."

A Nigerian newspaper editor reflected a note of dissension against the indiscipline campaign that is gaining popularity among intellectuals. "This campaign has only dealt with the most superficial of this country's problems, and it is disquieting to see it being pursued as the regime's

- HOWARD FRENCH



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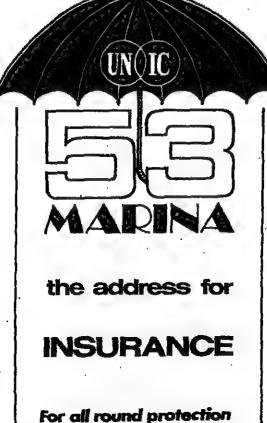
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### Americans Try to Help Nation Get Back to Its Farming Roots

what it takes to attempt an agricul-tural project in Nigeria: patience. Off and on since 1978, Everett

and Jay Anderson, who are among the biggest rice growers in Texas, have been trying to apply their skills to Nigerian soil. For much of that period, Everett Anderson says, "we've just been twiddling our

But the Andersons, whose home operations have been squeezed by low prices, are not ready to despair. They see rich potential in Nigeria, re demand is intense and restrictions on imports have forced local prices far above the world

To reduce the country's reliance on imports, Nigeria's government is trying to make agriculture attrac-tive again, both for its own peasants and for skilled foreigners like the Andersons. The government is forcing big local companies to in-vest in farm projects. It also is at-doned cash crops to slide back into

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LAGOS — The Anderson broth-ers of East Bernard, Texas, have tors, though most are waiting for farm workers streamed to the cities. Nigeria to transform its rhetoric

then things have gone all wrong."
But Nigerians insist that they

cannot afford to let their farm economy go on floundering as they did when oil income was surging. "We have all learned a lesson," said E.A.O. Shonekan, chairman and managing director of UAC of Ni-geria Ltd., an affiliate of Unilever that is returning to its roots in palm oil and other agricultural projects. Oil wealth gave Nigeria the luxu-

ry of importing huge quantities of rice, wheat and other foods that were not part of the traditional diet, dominated by such starchy staples as yam and cassava.

Cheap imports depressed prices,

sufficient in food and a major ex-

"People are scared stiff," said a porter of palm oil, cocoa, peanuts, British executive at one of Nigeria's cotton and rubber. Now the country imports both palm oil and peaoften Nigeria has looked good and nuts. Food production has increased too slowly to keep up with population growth. On a per-capita basis, food output has fallen 15 percent since 1969, according to a

> culture Department.
>
> Alarmed by the trend, Nigerian governments in the 1970s mounted the Nation (OFN) and the Green Revolution. The results were abys-

> recent estimate by the U.S. Agri-

"Charges of squandermania have been labeled against both the OFN and the Green Revolution program with some justification." Nigeria's new agriculture minister, Bukar Shaib, said in a speech earli-er this year. "That, however, was the oil-boom syndrome common to all government activities."

The current government is still throwing money at agriculture, which accounts for 18 percent of the capital-spending budget for 1985, but it promises to do so more efficiently.

Toward that end, the government is trying to streamline agricultural agencies and state-owned agricultural companies, many of which have suffered staggering osses in recent years. Mr. Shaib said the government would simply close down the National Livestock Production Co., which had total losses of 21.7 million naira (\$26 million at the official exchange rate) between 1979 and 1983.

nies are to be sold to private invesors. Others remain under review. The government also is cracking down on corruption. Investigations of the Benin-Owene River Basin Development Authority, for instance, produced "some shocking revelations," Mr. Shaib said, and some top officials have been de-

In addition, the government is examining the usefulness of marketing boards, which act as middlemen between farmers and the markets. Some food companies want to buy directly from farmers and hope the government will eliminate the Banks are under orders to in-

crease their lending to agricultural projects, and the government is studying a proposal that all local companies with annual sales of more than 5 million naira be required to invest 10 percent of their sales in agriculture.

To lure private investment into big projects, the government re-cently set up an Agricultural Invesiment Bureau.

derson figures that over the last 10 years Nigerian rice prices have averaged two or three times the prevailing international level. Local corn prices are about five times higher than the cost of imports.

Still, the obstacles are daunting. Businessmen say that they need to go to half a dozen agencies for approvals and that functionaries do not seem aware that the government wants to encourage invest-

Bureaucracy also makes it difficult to import machinery and other vital supplies. Nigeria's poultry industry was devastated last year because farmers could not import enough corn to feed their chickens. Obtaining clear title to land is notoriously complicated. "Every-body in the village has to okay it," a foreign investor said.

Currency regulations mean that it is often impossible to repatriate profits, and the overvalued nairs prices Nigerian crops out of export

Labor is scarce in the fertile north of Nigeria. To keep Nigeri-ans on the farm, the government sein, the World Bank representaneeds to provide more amenities

but funds are short now. Compa-nies that want to start projects ofstaple for the poor. Other oil companies are under pressure to start ten have to build their own roads and provide their own electric gensimilar projects. Assembly and trading compa-nies with a big stake in Nigeria In the face of all these problems, Nigeria can point to a growing list have little choice but to heed the call for agricultural investment.

Some oil companies, among They rely on import licenses, and them the local affiliates of Texaco the government can withhold these Inc., Royal/Dutch Shell and Cie. from companies that do not coop-Française des Pétroles, are invest- erate. Such companies also have

which would provide sweetener for Leventis soft drinks.

corn and rice projects.

Leventis also is expanding its pig farms and plans to produce citrus fruit and soybeans. Thus, an oldline trading company is turning itself into an integrated operation stretching from the soil to the su-

such as electricity and health care, then crushes and ferments it into ot family, is growing com to be and pigs, and may go into poultry but funds are short now. Compa- gari, a grainy flour that serves as a used in a planned fructose plant, as well, Mr. Shonekan said.

Another company looking at further farm-related investments is the The Anderson brothers have Geneva-based Vulcan Inlaks teamed up with Leventis on certain
corn and rice projects.

Group. The company already
grows fruit and vegetables and produces tomato and mango juice.

Nigerian Tobacco Co., a unit of London-based BAT Industries PLC that has grown tobacco in Nigeria since the 1930s, is experimenting with corn and cassava. ing in small agricultural projects, local currency that cannot be sent mainly as a public relations exceroverseas and must be invested cise. Over the last 10 years, Texaco somehow.

Leventis & Co., a widely operation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversified concern run by a Cyprioperation that grows cassava and diversifie rector, says corn appears to have

Several local brewers are consid-

riculture minister, acknowledge that reviving Nigerian farming is a very long-term project. "If they could get rid of the bu-

ican banker with long experience here, "it still would take 10 to 20 years to get back to where they were in the mid-1960s." That, he

added, would be a signal achieve-

ghum instead of imported barley, but they worry that the taste will

suffer. Experiments in growing

barley in Nigeria have not been

encouraging.
All concerned, including the ag-



Nigerian farmers and the cassava harvest.



Work under way on the irrigation network of the Bakalori Dam project.

### Agriculture, Oil's Poor Cousin, Gets Rehabilitated

ate new products are essential to

On the export side, there is oil, more than 90 percent of the country's export revenue. Imports in-clude foodstuffs, consumer goods and a wide range of items needed to fuel the country's relatively large but highly dependent industrial

With a population growing by as much as 3.4 percent a year, a weak oil market and the medium-term prospect of a depletion of commer-cially exploitable oil reserves, Nigeria's military leadership needs to

Most analysis agree that the most important step to be taken is the revitalization of the nation's agricultural sector. Like most of its neighbors, Nigeria once lived by its agriculture. It was the world's largest producer (and exporter) of palm oil and ranked as a major supplier of a number of other commodities, including cocoa, peanuts and rub-

Agriculture has suffered badly from the country's preoccupation with oil. According to Ishrat Hus-

For now, however, the government's most successful impetus to farming is its import restrictions, which keep prices high. Everett Analysis of their loans to the agricultural are essential to structure and industrial resistant. particularly in urban areas, driving up wages for workers, while wages in the agricultural sector stagnated Meanwhile, Nigeria's import bill leaped from between 2 billion and 3 billion naira to more than 20 billion in 1980, creating extraordinary opportunities for traders in a

society already given to com-merce." (In 1980, 2 billion naira was officially worth \$3.5 billion.) The net result of these factors was to draw both young and educated Nigerians away from agricul-ture and into industry and com-

So long as the market for oil remained firm, the effects of Nigeria's agricultural decline were not painful. However, the lack of investment in the sector came to be sorely felt once the bottom fell out of the oil market. Nigeria entered the 1980s importing nearly \$100 million of wheat every year, with similar amounts spent on rice. New food habits nurtured by the prosperous years proved hard to break, and successive governments have realized that any disruption in the availability of bread and rice might

by severely limiting imports and relaunching agriculture. Observers agree that modest signs of the rehabilitation of agriculture are already becoming apparent and this trend is likely to continue under the combined effects of urban unemployment, which is forcing more and more people back to the land, and both public and private investment in agriculture and rural develop-

"Nigeria's imports have already shrunk to one-quarter of their lev-els of two years ago following an identical trend in export revenues," a diplomat said. Foreign-exchange earnings have fallen from approximately \$27 billion at the start of the decade to a projected \$9 billion to \$10 billion in 1985, and import licenses have been reduced to about a quarter of their level before the

"It finally appears that a Nigerian government has realized that rehabilitation of agriculture is essential to the rehabilitation of the economy," a Lagos banker said. The government's determination can be seen in a number of recent

sector, allowing up to 80-percent foreign equity in agro-industrial ventures (foreign equity is limited to 40 percent in most sectors) and a reduction of foreign-exchange allocations for imported foods.

Diplomats say that with a greatly educed financial base, the federal overnment is "spending as much, in constant naira, in the 1985 budget on agriculture and rural devel-opment as it did at the beight of the

One expert said that "although the per-capita decline in agricultural production has been halted, selfsufficiency cannot be reached as long as the artificially strong naira acts as a disincentive to Nigerian farmers to produce."

Nigerian industry boasts no sigificant exports. On the contrary, the country's industrial sector is slated to be the largest recipient of the 3.15 billion nairs that the government has alloted for imports, taking 58 percent of this outlay. Critics of Nigerian industrial policy, as it has evolved under successive governments, point to the pre-dominance of industries that are

highly reliant on foreign-sourced

been able to do so by running dow inventory." It is widely feared that with the tight squeeze on foreign currency allotments, many industries will be forced to close, increasing the ranks of the unemployed by the thousands.

Bankers and industrialists say that an International Monetar Fund loan would bring with it the liberalization of trade, allowing the market to determine who imports what, thus eliminating the comption and inefficiency associated with the practice of import licens ing. It is argued that under these conditions, only the companies that are net earners of foreign exchange would be able to compete effectively for access to available

resources. One industrialist complained that although the government's tough restrictions on access to foreign exchange "is weeding out a lot of unproductive industries, it is threatening the minority of truly viable companies as well."

-HOWARD FRENCH





























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**Hotter Competition Challenges** Traditional Banking Markets

By Patrick Smith

LONDON - After a decade of coming balance sheets. Africa's astest-growing banking sector is in he throes of a major shake-up. Increased competition is chal-

enging the traditional market tushares of the bigger banks while government demands for more fianancial discipline mean tighter controls on credit and money supply. All this is set against a further 30-percent drop in imports this ear, which will cut deeper into the anks' lucrative earnings from

Nigeria's banks have fared much tter than the rest of the economy ring the current recession, and as the chief executive of Nigeria's big-gest commercial bank — Union Bank — Paul Ogwuma pointed out, "the return on capital in Nigerian banks is still much higher than in Europe or the U.S.A." Mr. Ogwuma was speaking after the publication of Union Bank's latest annu-

al report, which showed a decline in

the bank's profits from 64.9 million

naira (\$78.3 million) to 61.2 million Banks should be prepared to see a drop of around 15 percent in their profits this year, Mr. Ogwuma said, but he is confident that when Nigerian banks come out of the recession they will be giving their cus-tomers better service and playing a more effective role in the national

Internationally Nigeria's banking sector still looks healthy — its oig three commercial banks are moving up the roster of the world's biggest 500 banks as drawn up by The Banker journal. And international banks still are seeking partserships with local banking inter-🦟 ests in Nigeria. America's Citicorp panking group re-established itself a Nigeria last year, having left the sountry when the government inroduced indigenization laws in the

With an aggressive marketing solicy and the introduction of new ranking technology, financial cir-ics in Lagos believe Citicorp's Nirerian associate bank will start takng customers away from the four or five biggest commercial banks. But there are plenty of oportunities or expansion, since Nigeria is un-lerbanked with about one bank wanch for every 100,000 Nigeri-

But under present conditions of ecession the emphasis will be on mproving customer services both or Nigeria's 26 commercial banks and its 11 merchant banks.

For the commercial banks this strategy. The guidelines require will mean the increasing computerization of operations and the setting up of an improved branch-to-manufacturing and agriculture, branch communications network based on local resources and to as well as building new branches in the more remote areas of the country. Merchant banks will have to concentrate on improving their range of corporate financial services like equity issues, investment advice, company flotation, stock market quotation, credit facilities

lead less to the trading sector.

of the country's top three banks.

who argue that the government

should make more use of financial

expertise from Nigeria's indige-

nous private sector in preference to

relying so heavily on advice from foreign financial interests.

Nigeria's bankers want to be

brought further into the ongoing negotiations over the rescheduling

ment" he said.

and loan syndication. Both merchant and commercial banks have been hit by successive years of import cuts and the corresponding loss of their trade finance business, although the merchant banks are confident of increasing their share of the foreign-trade

Under the new system of foreign-exchange allocations from the Central Bank of Nigeria, the banks compete with each other for the limited amount of foreign exnge — about \$4 billion — available for imports this year.

Banks will be dependent on how many letters of credit they can get contirmed from their foreign corre-spondents, and in this area the merchant banks claim greater efficiency over the larger and sometimes unwieldy commercial banks. But as access to short-term credit remains tight for importers in Nigeria, some banks are looking at a possible in-crease in countertrade business.

Nigeria recently concluded a \$1billion countertrade deal swapping crude oil for raw materials and manufactured goods from Brazil. There is talk of further privatesector countertrade deals, and some bankers see such deals as an effective way to increase imported supplies without disrupting the government's tight foreign-exchange budgeting.

In the financial counterpart to its

much publicized war against indiscipline, the government has adopt ed much more rigorous standards of public accounting. State government and government-owned corporations have been directed to palance their budgets, while the public-sector borrowing require ment has been cut dramatically and Nigeria's banks have been issued with tough new directives on the growth of private-sector credit. The government-controlled central bank is monitoring the private-sec-tor banking activities much more

The central bank's watchdog role consists of issuing policy guidelines to the banking sector in line with the government's broad economic



A merchant banker at work in Lagos.

Imaginative ways must be found for greatly increasing the coopera-tion and collaboration between Nispeakers at a recent conference on geria's public and private sectors in economic policy at Ibadan University said that Nigerian bankers every stage of external external financing, the choice of and the neshould join their government's gotiations for sources of external finance, project management and team in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. So far, the private-sector bankers have external finance managevided government with finan-Mr. Mutallab echoes the views of cial information rather than play many senior bankers in the country an active advisory role.

> While the banks are sponsoring several new public-relations cam-paigns and want to take a higher profile in the society, the government seems likely to support this development, according to one se-nior Lagos banker, "Traditionally, military governments in Nigeria companies

of the short-term trade arrears, and have been much keener in bringing professionals in from the private sector as the military's cult of efficiency tends to override vested interests in the civil service," he said.

Government plans to privatize many of Nigeria's state-owned cor-porations will call for a major involvement from the banks, as will the government's campaign to attract new private investment both domestic and foreign - into agriculture and industries based on local resources in Nigeria. The banks also will play a major role in the government's operation to refinance debts of some tens of millions of naira incurred by state goverament to numerous construction

### The Coming Debt-Service Crisis

By Richard Synge

LAGOS — Nigeria is entering the 1985-1987 period of high debt-service obligations with little hope of substantial foreign exchange earnings from oil to enable it to withstand the shock. If oil arnings do not increase significantly, it is possible that the debt-service ratio will rise above the 50percent mark, causing further problems in the day-

to-day running of the economy.
In his December budget statement, the head of state, Major General Mohammed Buhari, showed the military government's intention to service Ni-geria's external debt commitments in 1985 when he put the cost of debt servicing for the year at 3.5 billion naira (\$4.35 billion). This is around 44 percent of Nigeria's projected foreign exchange enrings, a sharp rise in the debt-service ratio from 24 percent in 1984 and 17.5 percent in 1983.

Bankers assume that in the absence of an International Monetary Fund loan and stabilization program, Nigeria will attempt to put a ceiling on its debt servicing by delaying its verification of claims for short-term debt, the one area of its commitments that the government can tailor ac-cording to the availability of funds. Nigeria's debts fall into two categories: the

short-term and the medium- to long-term. In the latter. Nigeria has not drawn on all the loan commitments that have been made and the level of debt is thought to be little more than \$10 billion, which is not unduly high. In the short-term category, claims have been made by international exporters in excess of \$8 billion. If this is verified, Nigeria is committed to amortizing it from the third quar-ter of next year, the point at which the "bunching" of the country's debt-service commitments will be

In public statements, the government has set its face against new borrowing in an effort to show that Nigeria can pay its way in the world. This is where the country's need to buy time to repay its existing debts comes into sharper focus. The country has no alternative but to borrow more, and heavily, if it is to lay the basis of a more balanced

Any substantial foreign borrowing for the kinds of projects that Nigeria is planning, such as a new \$500-million oil refinery, depends heavily on support from Western export credit agencies, which in the past two years have refused cover pending a Nigerian agreement with the IMF. With commercial banks reluctant to confirm letters of credit for Nigeria and with export credit cover limited, there increasing pressure on Nigeria to consider using

direct oil sales to guarantee credit lines. There is little question that a deal with the IMF would bring substantial relief to Nigeria's external financial position, but the political risks inherent in the IMF's conditions have created what now appears to be an insuperable snumbling block

Any substantial foreign borrowing for the kinds of projects that Nigeria is planning, such as a new \$500million oil refinery, depends heavily on support from Western export credit agencies.

between the two sides. The military government is determined to display its ability to go it alone with its own austerity program.

The government's internal debts are also high The government proposes to issue naira promis-sory notes to be redeemed over a live-year period, but bankers want the government to pay interest

The methods of paying internal debts and the short-term trade debts to Nigeria's overseas suppliers are now being thrashed out by Finance Ministry officials. The delays experienced by local contractors and overseas suppliers are frustrating, but without an upsurge in the country's oil earnings, there is unlikely to be any quick relief at hand.

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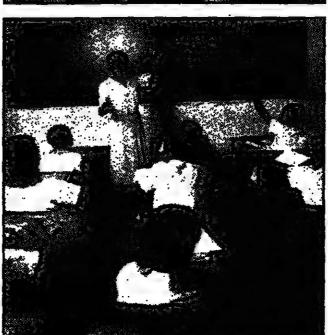
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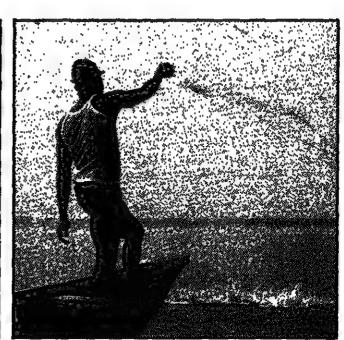
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### Military Leadership Changes the Face of Federalized System

the Biafran war 15 years ago, politi- the real diversity of Nigeria's peocal theorists and constitutional lawyers have struggled long and division of the country into northhard to devise a formula for the erners, westerners and easterners. distribution of power within Nige- But the 12-state system of federalria. They sought a system that on ism was unsatisfactory, so the head the one hand would encompass the of state, Major General Murtala demand for national unity but that Mohammed, ordered that a further on the other would accommodate seven states should be drawn up in the specific needs of one of the addition to a neutral territory in the most diverse countries in Africa.

out spawning a serious separatist movement and with a potentially strong base of oil revenues, Nigerians argue that national unity and economic strength can go hand in government, laid down a categori-hand and they say that they owe it cal division of powers between to the continent to try to prove it state and federal government. The Foreigners who were surprised at the speed of reconciliation after the primary education, health services, war failed to understand the widespread feeling that Nigeria should never again be brought to the brink of destruction through separatism. The citizens of the biggest country in Africa — with an estimated population of about 100 million - see a continent that is ravaged by secessionist movements and crippled by economic adversity.

The division of Nigeria into reions on the old colonial-style uniary system of government was judged a failure after the civil war, and the first tentative moves toward federalism were made.

LAGOS — Ever since the end of being that the states should reflect ples and not just the stereotyped center of the country that would With more than 390 language become the site of Abuja, the coursons coexisting in Nigeria withbecome the site of Abuja, the coun-The 1979 constitution, which re-

mains in force despite the suspension of clauses relating to the operations of party political government, laid down a categoristate government is responsible for agricultural extension work and road construction. State governments can sponsor scientific research and undertake economic development programs of any kind except mining.

As the second tier of government, the state governments are responsible for the third tier hundreds of local government authorities dotted about the country - and any matters concerning relations with Nigeria's still powerful traditional rulers.

Except in a state of emergency, the 1979 constitution granted the First, 12 states were carved out head of state no formal powers over of the old regions, the argument the state government, but the re-

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who contributes to The Washington Post. The Economist and other

turn of military government has restructured this relationship.

er greater --

State governments do retain their responsibilities but the military governors in charge of each state are told to regard their job as a military posting—that is a post-ing that can be reassigned witout notice. The ruling body in Nigeria, the 20-member Supreme Military Council, also symbolically directed that the military governors should not refer to themselves as "your excellency." In contrast, it took a prolonged political dispute to impeach a governor of Kaduna state under the civilian rulers, but last year, when the Supreme Military Council found cause to dismiss a governor of Cross River State, notice of his dismissal and the name of his replacement were announced

At the same time, the council has pushed some more responsibilities onto the state governments. The unwieldy River Basin development authorities previously spanning two or three states have been replaced by statewide agricultural development authorities. And in bitter memory of the financial profligacy of some civilian state governments, the council has directed that all state governments should produce balanced budgets and they have been warned by the finance minister, Onaolapo Soleye, that the federal government will

not bail them out as it did with its emergency loans last year.

Nigerians take their cattle to a deep well.

The council has decided not to change the system of revenue allocation established under civilian rule, which gives the federal government 55 percent of all accrued revenues. The state governments get 30 percent, the local governments get 10 percent and the remainder is divided among the mineral-produc-ing states.

The states are allocated revenues on the basis of minimum responsibilities, which are considered to be equal for all states, and on the size of their populations, their efforts to raise revenues independently of federal government, and on a complex formula that assesses the so-cial development of each state. Through its control of the purse strings, the federal government has a vital hold over state governments, which, despite their huge invest-ments in industrial projects, cannot survive independently of federal

Apart from being the overall director of economic policy, the federal government controls the Nigerian police, which constitutes a single force throughout the federation. The federal government is responsible for the operational use of the armed forces.

The only serious threat to the federal government since the return economic policy implementation of the military to power came in and local demands. of the military to power came in March last year when a band of

religious zealots started an uprising under the banner of the outlawed Maitatsine sect in Gongola state in the northeast of the country. The army was called in and several hundred lives were lost. But observers say the movement owes more to economic deprivation than any co-

herent challenge to federal power. With the country's policy of religious pluralism, for example, in the middle-belt state of Plateau, a plethora of religious groups coexists without conflict despite conditions of austerity so severe that the military governor had to cut the state government's payroll by almost half.

All states have undergone rigorous economy drives, although some like Kano state, the commercial center of northern Nigeria, and Ka-duna state, traditionally the admin-istrative center of northern Nigeria, are better equipped to survive. For example, Oyo state, which had one of the most comprehensive educational programs in the country, has had to make significant cutbacks in public spending in the wake of reduced revenue generation and the national austerity drive.

Political commentators now say that the states have had to adjust to reality, but in the process of doing so they are having to walk an uneasy tightrope between national

### Import Surge Buoys Shippers Despite Port Traffic Logjam

ing a revival in its import trade second two-month extension to the after a lean period in 1984, when end of April.

the flow of goods fell to a trickle. The upsurge in traffic, particularly at Apapa port in Lagos, has some shipping agencies fearful of a return to the dockside chaos that plagued Nigeria in the 1970s, after the first oil boom. There is a serious buildup of

ressure on the port facilities," said the managing director of a European shipping line, "and evacuation of goods from the port is very Containers have been most

Among the causes of the Nigerian Ports Authority's organizational problems are the following: the sinultaneous arrival of delayed 1984 imports, a million tons of fertilizer for the coming planting season, large amounts of food aid for Chad and Niger, and Nigeria's own food imports. Each category of goods is deemed urgent.

But in spite of the dockside difficulties, the shipping lines serving Nigeria are delighted to see a revival of the trade to Africa's biggest market. Traffic through Nigerian ports in 1984 was little over half that of the peak year of 1980, when goods totaling 20 million tons were

The shakeout in the trade has already caused many smaller ship operators to suspend regular sailings and some are expected to drop out altogether. The biggest casualty in 1984 was Italy's Medafrica line, which collapsed in October after becoming overexposed in the Nige-

Nigeria accounted for up to 80 percent of Medafrica's West African business and the line once operated 50 ships serving the region. But its collapse did little to cheer competitors, who still had to cut services to a minimum.

In addition to the stringent cutback in imports imposed by the military government in 1984, the shipping lines were hurt by the sudden switch in import inspection Générale de Surveillance. Its replacement by a range of largely inexperienced inspection agencies around the world caused turmoil for exporters trying to ship goods to Nigeria before the expiry of their import licenses at the end of 1984.

LAGOS - Nigeria is experienc- licenses and, more recently, gave a aging effects of his "open door"

warders a much-needed breathing category of goods.

The shipping lines that have category of the Nispace, shipowners are urging ex-porters not to become complacent. A spokesman for one line said. We expect another rush on space in April, similar to our position in February, during which we were inundated and fully booked three

of four vessels ahead." The new inspection agencies have had to learn about Nigerian trade in the midst of one of the busiest periods in recent years. Some exporters in Europe have complained about the efficiency of

Although the two extensions controls. Licensing and inspection have given manufacturers and for- are now required for nearly every holis Joe Fa

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gerian recession best are those that are grouped in the various confers, such as the U.K. West Africa Lines and the Continental Europe West Africa Conference Some independent operators, however, have survived because of the highly specialized services they

Britain's OT Africa Line, a leading operator of roll-on roll-off ser-vices, has recently experimented

The shipping lines that have withstood the battering of the recession best are those that are grouped in the various conference lines, such as the U.K. West Africa Lines and the Continental Europe West Africa Conference. Some independent operators have survived because of specialized services they provide.

the new agencies, although expenenced traders have commended them for adapting to Nigerian rules in such a brief period.

in Britain alone, Cotecna International is inspecting more than 100 consignments a day. At the beginning of this month, there were still more than 5,000 consignments awaiting the issue of "clean reports of findings" (covering price, quality and legality) before they could be shipped, leaving many exporters worried that they might miss the end-of-April deadline.

The risk of goods literally "missing the boat" because of the volatility of Nigeria's trading regulations is one that shipping lines now have to take as a matter of course. Each agencies in the fourth quarter of the new government measure is intendyear. Nigeria had for years used the ed to simplify and rationalize existservices of Switzerland's Societe ing procedures, but exporters, forwarders and shipping lines have, over the years, seen major shifts in policy on import licensing and in-

From the increasingly heavy restrictions of the last military gov-ernment in the 1970s, Nigeria The government, to keep the swung to an almost complete lifting economy supplied, relented at the of import licensing under the civilend of the year with a two-month ian government of former Presiextension of the validity of import dent Shehu Shagari, but the dam-

with loading cargo on flat carriers that are adaptable to varying port conditions and can be moved with equipment that is carried on the ships themselves. West Germany's Baco Line also offers a unique service, with barges carried on board its ships for rapid discharge from

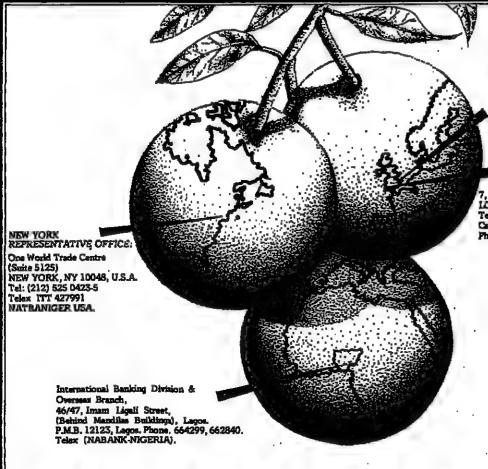
mid-harbor moorings. Shippers' associations note that the West African trade is resistant to a complete containerization of cargo, in view of the handling problems at the ports.

With Nigeria's 1984 orders carried over into this year and some cargoes beginning to arrive on newly issued 1985 licenses, there is now a good chance that a reasonably consistent level of traffic will be sustained this year. The exception al cargoes of fertilizers, food aid and commerical food supplies have also added to the shipping lines'

While benefiting from the present boom, the shipowners are nevertheless aware that the prospects for Nigerian trade in the next two years remain uncertain.

The staying power of the lines is still being tested to the limit, but Nigeria remains a highly attractive market with high potential.

— RICHARD SYNGE



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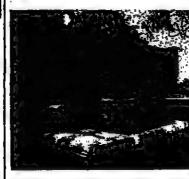
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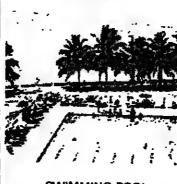
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### ARTS/LEISURE

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ARIS - In the autumn of 1967, Joe Farrell walked up to vin Jones in Pookie's Pub in reenwich Village and said: "I'd e to play in your band." He used do that sort of thing. He had a lot

They formed a trio with Jimmy urison, who had been John Colme's drummer and bassist until ane's death a month earlier. Colme was a hard act for an unown 30-year-old Italian-Amerin to follow. A customer in a iladelphia club called Farrell a /hite devil."

Although over the next 10 years won three Down Beat magazine cones and nuce and high-imthe Presenting land live to band Return to Forever, or band Return to Forever, mewhere along the line he lost his attend att the Vallacian rough mewnere atong the line of the Police of the lost everything. In De-\* ther | , N. West | William | 1985, no round with the spring under a bridge in North

Scarce italication of the property of the property of the state of 13 because

16 he was playing it mostly "to cop the ladies." He listened to Johnny Griffin and Ira Sullivan around his native Chicago, only gradually realizing that he was playing jazz and that it was important to him.

After a year with Maynard Fer-uson, he entered "the bleak '60s." It was "one dumb gig after another" --- weddings, bar mitzvahs, anniversaries and showers on Long Island, four hours of continuous cornball music with four-bar modulations between songs. Lester Lanin, Meyer Davis — he played

He learned the oboe. Anybody who could read well on four instruments could make real money in those days. Farrell was sitting with his oboe in a 60-piece orchestra accompanying Tony Bennett. Guess who had the first note. All alone. The baton came down. Silence. It came down again, They were all looking at him. He made it on the sixth take.

with them all,

He earned up to \$10,000 a month, three record dates a day, blew with Elvin Jones at night. He bought a Manhattan brownstone.











personal sound on flute or soprano sax, playing the melody in unison with Corea's piano, were central to Return to Forever's successful and powerful fusion in the early 70s. He formed his own group, recorded albums that sold, played with Woody Herman, Thad Jones/Mel Lewis, Herbie Hancock, John McLaughlin, Santana, Al Kooper. "But then I stopped looking for the contractor and and started looking for the dealer. I moved to Los An geles and thought I could make it bigger out there but it didn't hap-

His fluid improvisations and

trol "I was hanging out with this lady who was into gambling --- gorgeous lady. We used to go to Gardena, California, and play poker. It's just like dope. We'd sit at the table for three days without stopping except to go to the bathroom or when all the money was gone. It's a losing proposition."

pen. I was concentrating on some-

thing else, I was totally out of con-

He sold the townhouse, his wife of 16 years divorced him, he pawned one instrument after another, the "gorgeous lady" dropped to less than 100 pounds. One day he found himself sleeping alone under

He pulled himself together. Last year he toured Europe with the pianist Joanne Brackeen. He formed a new quartet with an aggressive, hungry young rhythm sec-tion, and they are working — just a Tuesday here and a weekend there around Los Angeles, but they have an agent and a week in the presti-gious New York club Lush Life next month: "I guess it's called a comeback," Chain-smoking ("I can't give up

everything"), he speaks with the same sort of warm, volatile intensity with which he plays. "It's amazing, brainwaves or something, you get what you give. I started to practice the flute again and a Japanese manufacturer gave me a \$4,000 flute. A photographer gave me \$500 worth of publicity photos I couldn't afford to buy. A record I made years ago in Europe is finally being released in the States. Things just started to come my way again.
"I wake up around seven, take a

shower, get dressed, eat breakfast, and then I go out and hike in the hills, walk on the beach - whatever. I just think about what's exactly in front of me. I do what I have to

Joe Farrelli Woody Shaw Quintes: Palermo, Italy, March 14; Peru-gia, March 15; Reggio Emilia, March 16; Tarrasa, Spain, March 17; Madrid, March 18; Marburg,

### Italian Designers Forsake Macho Woman

By Hebe Dorsey

حكذا من الأصل

tional Herald Tribune M ILAN — The fashion pendu-lum is swinging sharply back in Milan, marking the end of the macho woman, as the ready-to wear winter collections this week

#### MILAN FASHIONS

demonstrate. Where last year there was nothing but pants, this season is all about Eve.

Milan designers, long famous for their deluxe sportswear, are branching into the so-called "new couture" as if to show that they can compete with Paris. So far this is a eason of elaborate cutting and draping, fancy fabrics and a largescale foray into evening wear - all but unknown here not so long ago.

Color is the next most important story, in a logical follow-up on last spring's color explosion. One has only to see the windows in New York York, Paris and Milan, bursting with pink (a winner), turquoise and yellow, to know that color is here to stay a while.

The silhouette is still strong, but droopier, rounded shoulders have replaced the superwoman block-buster look. Hemlines are a tie be-tween above-the-knee and dragging-to-the-ankle. Gianfranco Ferre did both, with long coats over short skirts. Legs are interesting: either solid-color, including red and purple at Krizia, or patterned, with Op Art waves at Ferre. Shoes are divided between flat crêpe soles and spiky heels.

Joe Farreli

West Germany, March 19; Stock-holm, March 20 and 21; London, March 22; Amsterdam, March 23;

Rotterdam, March 25; West Berlin,

March 26; Hamburg, March 27; Copenhagen, March 28.

Daughter's Book

Saddens Actress

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bette Davis says she's sad her daughter is

just have to wait and see," Davis,

76, said in the April issue of the

She said she does not expect to

be treated like her frequent co-star,

Ladies Home Journal.

adopted daughter, Christina

William Morrow.

The impeccable hairdos, makeup and accessories, including lots of gloves, contribute to the new-conture feeling. There are still plenty of pants around, but they are the skinwriting a book about life in a celeb-rity family but the actress isn't also turned up for evening in black afraid of what she will reveal. "I velvet satin or gold lame. The three don't know what it says and we'll most important influences so far are all from Paris: Jean-Paul Gaultier's tapestry-look sweaters, Claude Montana's primary-color coats and Azzedine Alaia's hour-

Joan Crawford, was in "Monniny Dearest," an expose by that actress' If Gianni Versace would only forget about boots, which look tacky outside winter resorts, he "My Mother's Keeper," by Dawould have an almost perfect colvis's daughter, Barbara, is schedlection, whose main merit is that it uled to be published in May by is strongly focused. These clothes

glass shape.

but for those whose lives revolve around wealth.

Versace has done his homework. From suits to evening dresses, the collection shows research on cuts and techniques. Lynn Manufis. president of the Martha luxury boutiques in New York and Palm Beach, said: "Versace's is a very

young and modern approach to important dressing. I liked it very much because he is talking to the woman who really wants to dress up, and he does it without being pompous.' Using a lot of velvet, Versace showed opulent suits topped by

three-quarter-length coats. Dots, from pinpoint to dollar-sized, were everywhere, including on black velvet pumps. One of his most interesting ideas was butterfly collars. big and wide and framing the face: He showed them on coats and on long satin evening dresses. He also mixed bright and dark colors, such as deep claret with bright blue. His evening look is distinctly on the romantic side; crêpe blouses slidstrong Klimt inspiration when it

came to prints and embroidery. Ferre is a serious designer who wants to be taken seriously — dery rhinestone work. Another which can be good and bad. The group not for shrinking violets good part is that he is the closest in Milan to delivering beautifully made, new-couture clothes. The bad part is that he can come on a

bit heavy, not to say stuffy. He handled the long colored coats with ease, and delivered the best chemise dress in Milan: Made of purple crêpe, it had a floating, elegant back. He showed a lot of color, including bright short coats - red, purple, green or yellow -over gray suits that looked like leftovers from the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

Like Versace, he paid a lot of attention to the neck, with sculp-tural taffeta scarves in bright turquoise draped over black dresses. Pants ranged from cropped and casual to full-flowing. Many were high-waisted, giving women an ex-tra-leggy look. The best part of this collection was the coats with drawstring backs.

Mariuccia Mandelli, who designs the Krizia collection, showed the strongest square shoulders in are definitely not for career women town. Her suits were sharp and



Evening dress of black lace under crepe by Versace.

high-collared, like Nehru jackets, with tweed jackets often worn over leather pants or skirts. She brightened them up with fox furs worn bandolier style and fearlessly dyed

Krizia is famous for its granding off black lace blouses, and a entrance dresses, which this time strong Klimt inspiration when it included Fortuny-pleated tunies over black velvet pants, and black velvet sheaths adorned with spiwere the Renaissance gold lames, with multicolored crystal embroidery, featuring bib collars and bracelets worn above the elbows.

Everyone always expects Mandelli to come up with an animal sweater, her specialty. This season it is the Seychelles fox, with startling blue embroidered eyes.

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Dow Jones Averages

NYSE Diaries

rates were twin concerns for investors.

Eugene Peroni, of Bateman Eichler, Hill

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3:

Richards in Los Angeles, pointed out that vol-ume had slowed considerably from the heavy pace seen lines the first of the year. He said

some professional investors may be waiting for a new entry point below present levels before

Uncertainty over interest rates was a major problem, Mr. Peroni said. Although the Federal Reserve has insisted it is not tightening credit, he said, some investors are worried about the

"The cuphoria of January has dissipated and is no longer present," Mr. Peroni added. "The market is fully consolidated following the Janu-

ary runup, and does not have the spark of any particular motivation."

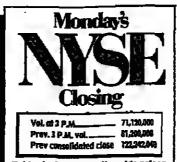
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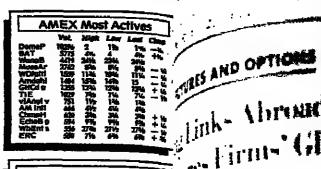
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**Volume Turns Lower on NYSE** 

NEW YORK — The stock market turned mixed late Monday in moderate trading, with investors restrained by a number of uncertainties. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.99, to 1.270.65, an hour before the close. The Dow had been slightly lower most of the session after starting out higher.

Declines led advances 856-592 among the policy of the starting out higher.

He said the advance exceed analysts' forecasts, which in many cases were downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the budget deficit appears to be getting bigger, not smaller. "The strong dollar and the trade deficit have market by the said the advance could be renewed when corporate earnings exceed analysts' forecasts, which in many cases were downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the advance downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating." said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the advance downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating." said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the advance downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating." said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the advance downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating." said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the advance downgraded. "Reality has fallen short of what the market had been anticipating." said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. He said the properties of the said the advance of the said the advance of the said the advance could be properties. The said the advance of the said the advance said the advance said the advance could be properties.

Dow had been slightly lowed moved.

The strong out higher.

Declines led advances 856-592 among the 1,940 issues crossing the NYSE tape. The five-hour Big Board volume fell to about 71.3 million shares from 81.2 million in the same period lion shares from 81.2 million lion shares from 81.2 million in the same period lion shares from 81.2 million lion shares from 81.2 millio

He said the advance could be renewed when

of the same problems that womed investors in 1984 continue to exist and the result is uncer-

tainty about where things go from here.

Despite the negative assessment, Mr. Gordon said he expects the stock market to hold in a

roughly a 1,250-1,300 trading range on the Dow index with a pattern of chopiness likely to continue for a while.

Phillips Petroleum was near the top of the artive list and lower at midday. A block of

627,000 shares crossed the tape at 48%. There were blocks of 300,000 shares at 49% and

350,000 shares crossed at 49¼.
Actively traded IBM was higher at midsession. Digital Equipment also moved higher.
Data General had a sharp loss at midday and Texas Instruments also lost ground.

Castle & Cooke was lower on heavy volume.

The company said Friday it has been talking about the possibility of a merger with another concern which it did not identify. Castle & Cooke has been talking with lenders about restructuring \$250 million in debt.

General Motors and Ford were fractionally

12 Month High Lew Stock Div. Yld. PE 100sHigh Law Quot. Chiga

lower at midday.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the classing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Bond Averages Prev. Close 72.68 67.62 75.95 7241 824 825

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ESDAY, MARCH 12, 1985

#### **FUTURES AND OPTIONS**

### rowing Links Abroad Ease Sought for S. Futures Firms' Gloom

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

INVESTM OPPORTUN EW YORK - As the Futures Industry Association concluded its 10th annual meeting this past weekend in Boca Raton, Florida, the mood of most of the 1,200 people was somber. It reflected the industry's narrowprofit margins, squeezed between falling brokerage commis-s and rising overhead.

ommission income is being shrunk by widespread discount-and many lamented that even the "full-service" brokers are

engaged in price cutting. ut these problems aside, the conference for the first time

erscored the expanding role of the futures and options example, the Philadelphia k Exchange was added to ssociation's roster of exiges, acknowledging that tution's growing impore as a foreign currency op-

ed the rapid integration of

ecurities and futures mar-

Europeans are keenly interested

because of their U.S. investments.

/ inviting Britain's ambassador to the United States, Sir wledged the increased importance and influence of foreign res exchanges on domestic markets. The conference was the in which officials of the London International Financial res Exchange attended as members.

lecause of their vastly increased investments in American es and debt instruments, European financial institutions been taking a keen interest in the American financial and k index futures and options markets," said Michael N.H. ins, chief executive of the London exchange. "We rather k this interest is starting to have somewhat of an influence on hicago financial and index futures markets."

r. Jenkins referred to the fact that more traders in London Chicago are using each other's Treasury bond, Eurodollar, other futures markets for laying off, or hedging positions. Philadelphia foreign exchange options market," he said, "is a beneficiary of the expanding trans-Atlantic trade in curren-

TEGOTIATIONS are under way to link his exchange's foreign currency market with the Philadelphia exchange, Mr. Jenkins said.

he Futures Industry conference also witnessed the signing of greement between New York's Commodity Exchange and Sydney Futures Exchange in Australia. The agreement afatheir members "mutual offset" privileges, enabling traders or example, buy a gold futures contract in one market and sell the other, thus greatly extending the trading day.

It Henry Maringer, a specialist in international futures trad-

observed that merely creating linkages between foreign anges would not serve the hedging needs of institutional

The answer is not a 24-hour market, but rather a uniform em of trading futures and options," Mr. Maringer said. "Most vidual and institutional traders and hedgers are still nervous at entering into strange markets. They want to do business or the rules and legal systems they are comfortable with.

Iting standardized trading rules should thus be a top priori-

iternational futures traders are also concerned with liquidity. Maringer said. "This is particularly true of those who hedge rade large amounts of contracts," he said. "Thus far, the ago markets are by far the liquid markets."

Exchange, agreed, but noted: "Singapore's financial market ghly liquid because, we estimate, our market, which consists 50 domestic and foreign financial houses, can draw on some billion of Asia's so-called 'hidden dollar' assets." "As it is," he said, "our daily foreign exchange turnover runs \$8

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 4)

#### **Currency Rates**

Late interbank rates on March 11, excluding fees. cial fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at

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#### **Interest Rates**

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Buyer Is U.S. Thrift

Ohio Institution Closed After Run Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatche

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Officials of Home State Savings Bank of Cincinnati are talking with several potential buyers about a sale of the thrift institution, a spokesman for Ohio's Governor said Monday.

The institution suffered a run last week following the collapse of ESM Government Securities Inc. of Fort Landerdale, Florida Only the executive offices of the Ohio bank were opened Monday.

The state named a conservator for Home State over the weekend, apparently after negotiations for a sale broke down, the governor's spokesman said. Approval of a sale would have to come from the con-servator, Arlo Smith, retired chairman of the Second Federal Savings and Loan of Cleveland.

Home State was one of several banks and savings and loan units involved with ESM Government Securities when it collapsed March I. The Cincinnati savings bank had invested in Treasury securities valued at more than \$600 million in

repurchase agreements with ESM.
Repurchase agreements, commonly called repos, are a financing technique used by local governments and other investors to lend money to securities dealers. The money to securities dealers. The dealer sells securities and simultaneously agrees to buy them back at a price high enough to compensate the lender for the use of its money.

ESM also handled reverse repurchase agreements, whereby it made loans to banks or thrift mits, which provided securities to the firm as collateral. Home State was engaged in reverse repos with ESM. The details of Home State's in-

volvement with ESM remain unclear. But investigators said it appeared that the savings bank stood to lose \$60 million to \$100 million as a result of its dealings with the Florida securities firm, which was placed in receivership last week.

Thomas L. Batties, superintendent of the savings and loan divi-sion of the Ohio Commerce De-partment, said Home State's notential loss in its transactions with ESM was not yet known.

Money deposited in Home State is insured by the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund, a private fund that insures 72 thrift institutions in insurance fund has assets of approximately \$130 million. He said that, combined with Home State's not worth of \$20 million, is enough

to shield depositors. Mr. Batties declined to say how much was withdrawn from the savings bank by depositors during the run last week. Home State officials said Wednesday that \$20 million of the available cash of \$100 million had been withdrawn by then. Home State's chairman is Mar-

vin L. Warner, 65, a Cincinnati real estate developer and imancier. Until January, he was a major shareholder of the American Savings and Loan Association of Miami. which last week disclosed a "substantial loss" as a result of its dealings with ESM.

### Tennessee's Japanese Connection

#### Nissan, Others Like Southern Hospitality

By Daniel F. Cuff New York Times Service

NASHVILLE, Tempessee Nissan, Toshiba, Bridgestone, Sharp, Matsushita, Tabuchi, In these parts, the names of Japanese manufacturers are getting to be as familiar as Jack Daniel's and the Grand Ole Opry.

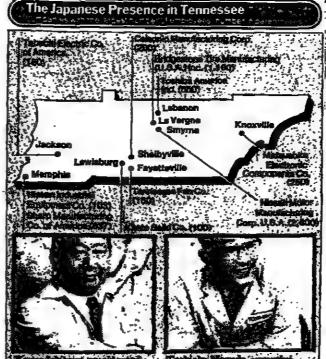
The State of Tennessee has done remarkably well in attracting Japanese ventures. The latest announcement that Tennessee had snared another big Japanese company came earlier this month. Komatsu Ltd., the world's second-largest maker of earthmoving equipment after Caterpillar, is negotiating to buy an existing factory in Chattanooga for its first manufacturing venture in this country.

So what does Tennessee offer that the Jananese like so much? Some say it is a nominion atmosphere, although unions do exist in Temessee. (Even the Nash-ville Symphony went on strike this month.) Others say it is Ten-nessee's climate. Still others, rising to the topic, point to such historical similarities between Japan and the South as the fact that both were defeated in war.

Whatever the explanation. Tennessee is making a name as a growing base of Japanese mannfacturing. States such as Califor-nia, with its traditional Pacific ties, and Georgia, with its Atlan-ta international gateway, have long been the most successful attractors of Japanese business in financial services and distribu tion as well as manufacturing. Texas has done well, also.

Lamar Alexander, the Tennessee governor, said the state had attracted 12 percent of all Japanese capital investment in the United States. And while some governors have expressed reservations about growing Japanese investment, Mr. Alexander, a Republican, has made it clear that the Japanese are welcome in

The state said it had attracted 29 companies with investment of



\$1.1 billion and employment of 6,700. Many of these companies, however, turn out to be tiny operations, some with only one or two persons.

The jewel in Tennessee is the new, highly automated and well-appointed \$660-million Nissan plant, gleaming white in the fields of Smyrna south of Nashville, turning out pickup trucks and soon to add a line of Sentra

In addition, Toshiba assembles television sets and micro-wave ovens in Lebanon, Sharp does the same in Memphis, Bridgestone (thoroughly Japanese despite its English name) turns out radial truck tires in La Vergne and Matsushita makes electronics components in Knox-ville, as does Tabuchi Electric in

Tennesseans say there is an affinity with Japan. Among the more high-flown explanations are that Japan and the South are a lot alike because both were latecomers to industrialization and both use courtesy to resolve

Mr. Alexander, who will be making his seventh prospecting trip to Japan this year, gets into some comparisons of his own. He is doing the text for a book of photographs that will include shots, for example, of the Steam Train Museum at Kyoto and the Chattanooga Choo-Choo Muse-

Tokyo and Tennessee are on the same latitude, the governor will tell you; the climate and the terrain are similar. There is a lot of symbolism about the dog-wood and the cherry blossom, the chrysanthemum and the

"When I come here I feel at home," said Masahiko Zaitsu, chairman of Nissan Motor Corp. USA, who visits its Smyrna plant monthly from his post in Carson, California. The plant is operated (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

### Dollar Down Sharply on U.S. Rate Outlook

LONDON - The dollar ended major correction caused by the market in recent months. The fall was triggered by a drop in U.S. interest rates and backed by belief that the U.S. economy is slowing.

The dollar ended at 3.362 Deutsche marks, below the close on Friday of 3.420. Dealers said the correction was long overdue but they were nevertheless surprised at the size of the movement

The pound ended firmer both on a trade-weighted basis and versus the dollar. It was quoted at \$1.0895 compared with the close on Friday

Dealers said the move downbeaters said the move downwards was started by a drop in Eurodollar-deposit rates, which first triggered unwinding of dollar-yen trading positions. The dollar ended in Tokyo at 259.10 yen, down from Friday's closing 261.62.

Eurodollar rates fell by up to 7/16 point, in reaction to belief

that the Federal Reserve Board will move to an easier monetray policy and following a sharp drop in the Federal funds rate on Friday. Fed funds, the rate charged by banks on overnight loans to one another, traded Monday at 8% percent, down Marging 1997. down 4-point.

Currency dealers said there was growing conviction among market participants that the Fed would not tighten monetary policy, which drives U.S. interest rates higher. Lower interest rates reduce demand for the dollar by making the currency less attractive to inves-

There is a softening of the bull-

one U.S. dealer said the dollar, a trader in Frankfurt said.

One U.S. dealer said the change of sentiment against the dollar appears to have been led by U.S. credit markets, which put in a strong performance on Friday.

Dealers said the market has lost Dealers said the market has lost

its speculative drive and substantial long-dollar positions were unwound in active, technical trading,

go international monetary market. Traders are now looking more rationally at economic and inter-est-rate trends, which now appear to be less favorable to the dollar, they said. No central banks were

reported active.

The drop in jobs in the U.S. manufacturing industry reported Friday has led many analysts to lower their forecasts for the firstquarter gross national product and February industrial production. The dealers said Monday's an-

nouncement of the death of Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko had little effect on currency mar-

Other late dollar rates, compared with late Friday: 2.859 Swiss francs, down from 2.889; 10.269 French francs, down from 10.441; 3.7985 Dutch guilders, down from 3.863, and 2.097.00 Italian lire, down from 2,135.00.

(Reuters, AP)

#### Trade Surplus Wider in Japan

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Japan's trade
surplus widened to \$2.36 billion
in February from \$2.18 billion a year earlier, as imports declined at a faster rate than exports, the Finance Ministry said Monday. The figure followed a surplus of \$465.4 million in January.

Imports fell 4.7 percent in February to \$10.55 billion from \$11.06 billion a year earlier, while exports fell 2.5 percent to \$12.91 billion from \$13.24 billion from \$ lion, the ministry mid.

The surplus with the United States amounted to \$2.33 billion in February before seasonal adjustment. Exports to the United States rose 3.3 percent from a year earlier, while imports from the United States

### Pollution-Insurance Cuts Leaving U.S. Firms Open to Claims

By Stuart Diamond

mental disasters in recent years are tives say. leading the insurance industry to As a result, many U.S. toxiorequired by toxic-waste legislation. al officials say.

In the past six months, nearly all major insurers have decided to resmall amount of pollution insurance that remains often carries rates two to five times higher and at reduced coverage.

Adverse court cases, general un-derwriting losses and multibilliondollar claims, such as toxio-dump

NEW YORK - Costly environ- industry's action, company execu-

curtail pollution coverage. This waste collectors this year may not leaves thousands of companies be able to meet government rules with little protection from damage that require companies to be able claims and confounds the govern- to pay forseeable pollution claims, ment's ability to secure payments and could be forced to close, feder-

That could promote illegal duce or eliminate pollution policies, insurance officials say. The generators with no way to dispose small amount of pollution insur- of their waste without great expense, chemical industry executives say. Experts add that it could leave victims of pollution without a clear source of compensation.

Some of the major chemical companies say they are reviewing pollution, asbestos exposure and a some processes and practices to see Dec. 3 chemical accident that killed whether they should be changed or

insured, they simply could not pay pollution claims, and perhaps legal cost of defending themselves against them.

cial problems, experts say,

"This is a very thorny problem; everyone is caught in a box here," said Eileen B. Clanssen, who oversees financial regulations in the Office of Solid Waste for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. She said the agency is quickly try-ing to figure out what to do. Con-gressional hearings also have been proposed on the subject. The insurance problem has again

threat of bankruptcy will rise. Un-pollution, according to many of the might not even be able to pay the terviewed last week. There is talk in the industry

about forming self-insurance pools, but there are tax and other linan-

Some company officials say the cleanup and health damage from

40 insurance and chemical executives and government officials in-In a study released Sunday, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimated that the cost to clean up toxic-waste sites

covered under the so-called federal Superfund, a program established by Congress in 1980, could total \$100 billion over the next 50 years. Other estimates have put the cleanup figure higher, and insurance executives say that their industry does not have the resources

to pay such costs. "Bhopal pushed a lot of insurers off the sence, those who were decid-

more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, eliminated as being too risky with- raised the question of who will pay or hold back as a competitive Jr., director of corporate insurance for American Cyanamid Co. of Wayne, New Jersey. He was referring to claims stemming from the gas leak in December from a Union Carbide Corp. plant in India.

Last year, property and casualty insurers suffered a net loss of \$3.55 billion, the first net loss for the industry since 1906, when the San Francisco earthquake led to sizable claims, according to the Insurance Information Institute. Part of the reason for the 1984

loss is declining interest rates. In recent years the highly competitive insurance industry has been writing policies at a loss just to get the cash. which would be invested for a net profit. But interest rates have ing whether to delete all 'sudden and accidental' poliution insurance come, insurance experts note.

### Australia: 'Argentina of the Pacific'? Panel Reviews Export Policy as Economic Luck Runs Low

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service GRANVILLE, Australia Australia has often been called a "hucky country" because of all its natural resources. With world commodity prices depressed, however, fear is growing among Australians that the era of easy prosperity has passed, that their country's luck may be running out.

These worries have heightened in recent weeks with Australia's international accounts deficit mounting and its currency plummeting not only against the vigorous U.S. dollar but against other major curren-

Foreign-exchange dealers have dubbed the Australian dollar the "antipodean peso." Some commentators have warned that Australia is on its way to becoming the "Argentina of the Pacific."

Although such phrases may be overstated, they reflect a fundamental weakness: Australia, as a producer of goods and services, is not internationally competitive. Its exports are weak in sectors other than natural resources.

This is a problem that the Australian business community and government are trying to solve. "Australia has to improve its export performance or face a steadily depreciating currency and a declin-ing standard of living," said Wil-liam D. Ferris, the chairman of a government-appointed panel that has issued a report on the country's

export difficulties.

Mr. Ferris was chosen to lead this study partly because he runs a company that is an outstanding exporter and partly because he displays an uncommon entrepreneurial flair.

After eraduating from high school, Mr. Ferris went to work in

the mailroom of CSR inc., an Aus- 90 percent of Barlow's business

ship and then a Master's of Business Administration degree from Harvard University. He returned to Australia to

found the country's first venture capital firm. In 1977 it bought a controlling interest in Barlow Marine Ltd., a maker of top-of-theline winches used on yachts, especially for racing. Overseas sales now account for

tralian conglomerate.

By attending night school, he earned an honors degree in economics from Sydney University.

Later he won a Fulbright scholarthin and them a Mister's of Russi.

His company, economists say, applies the strategy that Australia needs to increase its exports of manufactured goods - highly efficient production of specialized items using Australian design and engineering strengths. High labor costs make Australia

ill-suited for efficient mass produc-(Confirmed on Page 21, Col. 6)

#### Notice To Commodity Investors: PROFESSIONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT Rudotf Wolff has developed considerable

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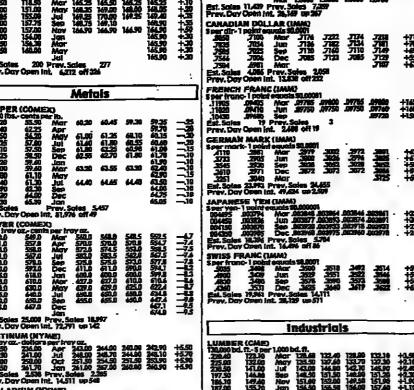
-40 3-0 110 13\frac{1}{2} 13 56\frac{3}{2} + 43\frac{3}{2} 56 251 Licorice 9-3 16 69-6 17 12- 67 67½ 12 Lemon Peel .90 56 132 56 23 110 + 87 38\ 15\ Almonds 7.5 67 56.3 67 40 567 +517 23 13 Cassia Bark -50 6-8 72 821 231 9871 +964

An encouraging end to the day with all Botanicals showing strongly.

The news of the Cabinet's new open door policy pushed Dry Martini cocktails in front of the gilt edged Gin & Tonics. Though somewhat surprised by this advance, the market remained calm. D. F. Glienburger Jr. of Glienburger, Glienburger & Glienburger commented "We are shaken, but not stirred."

Abe Dorr OC Asta

In general, spirits were raised by the erformance of Bombay Gin. It's unique distillation keeps one amused.



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London Metals

March 11

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U.S. Treasury Bill Rates

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March 8

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Com. Research Bureau. N.A.
Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - fino!
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

London Commodities Cash Prices March 11 Dividends March 11

STOCK SPLIT Source: UPI.

> **British Retail Sales** Rose 1% in February

LONDON — British retail sales rose 1 percent in February on a provisional basis, the government has reported. In January, retail sales fell 3.6 percent.

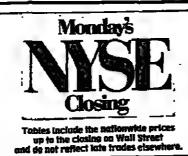
The retail sales index was put at a provisional, seasonally adjusted 113.9, base 1980, in February, up 3.7 percent from a year earlier. 3.7 percent from a year earlier.

Mexico Raises Savings Rates Reuters

MEXICO CITY — The central bank announced on Monday a 0.5-percent increase in interest rates on most savings instruments, to 8.4 percent. The increase, the first in 19 weeks, reflected a government attempt to stem capital flight following a decline in the rate of the peso, banking sources said.

Belgian Industrial Index Up Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's industrial production index rose a provisional 8.4 percent in December from its year-ago level, the national statistics office said Monday. Excluding the construction industry, the index (base 1970 equals 100) stood at 126.5 for December, 7.6



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**EC Imposes Duties** On Japan Product

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Commission of the European Community announced Monday that it has imposed provisional auto-dumping duties on some hydraulic excavators from Japan that, it should be a some and the sound of it charged, were being sold at less than production costs.

The duty, ranging from 2.9 to 31.9 percent, affects imports of Japanese hydraulic excavators weighing between 6 and 35 metric tons (6.6 and 38.5 short tons) for the next four months, the Commission mid.

A spokesman said the Commission had determined that "protective measures were urgently required," even though all the exporters involved had offered to raise their prices to eliminate their prices their prices to eliminate their prices their prices to eliminate their prices the eliminate their prices their prices the eliminate the eliminate

nate the dumping charges.

The decision followed a complaint from a trade group. The Commission found that Japanese companies had sold their hydraulic excavators at prices of up to 32 percent below produc-

Japanese hydraulic excavator imports increased 308 percent in three years, to 1,127 units in 1983 from 276 in 1980, the Commission found. Their share of the EC market rose to 19.2 percent in the first quarter of 1984 from 2.4 During that period, the EC's market share fell

by 16 percent. The inevitable consequences were financial losses for the industry and in some cases bankruptcy and a reduction in employment in the industry of approximately 50 percent," the

**NYSE Highs-Lows** 

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**Company Earnings** Revenue and profits, in millions, are in 100 currencies unless atherwise indicated...

Canada 1984 376.9 5.24 1984 760.29 18.7 0.114 Sweden Ericsson (LM) **United States** 

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE 🕼 MITHOUT ILS WEEKEND EACH FRIDAY IN THE IH :

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#### COMPANY NOTES

مكذا من الأصل

### gyptians Buy Control of Harrods

pany that owns Harrods and conditional upon government ap-a British department stores, to proval. entrolling 51 percent, a state-

on Staff From Despatcher at 403.5 (\$4.30) pence each, the over Harrods, the biggest money-statement said. The purchase, maker in the chain, at some point, which brought their total holdings of Fraser PLC, the in House of Fraser PLC, the

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### oleco Cites Adam Computer Quarterly, Yearly Losses

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\$ 9.21

EST HARTFORD, Connecti--Hurt by its withdrawal of the pany's president, Arnold Greenm home computer from the ket, Coleco Industries reported iday a \$93.2-million loss for the th quarter of 1984, compared a \$35-million loss in the 1983

oleco, which also makes Cab-Patch dolls, lost \$79.8 million

#### hilips Plans o Restructure **Business Lines**

The Associated Press AMSTERDAM - N.Y alips will reorganize two busi-ss lines that have shown dispointing profit growth, the mpany said Monday.

"Philips said it was setting
ide at least 725 million Druch
alders (about \$190 million) to

erbaul its audio-visual prodis operations and its domesà appliance business.

Last year, Philips' worldwide erations earned 1.11 billion ilders on sales of 53.8 billion.

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EDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)

The announcement came several been acquired by the Egyptians.

The announcement came several been acquired by the Egyptians.

In a statement to the London

Fayed bid would be referred to the Monopolies Commission, If the al-Fayed bid goes to the

Fraser stock would be expected to fall due to concern that the take-over might be blocked. , for all of 1984 compared with a \$7.4-million loss for 1983, the com-Roland W. Rowland, chairman of Loarho, has asked Norman Tebbit, the trade and industry secreberg, said in a letter to stockholdtary, to refer the al-Fayed bid to the

Last year's operating profit of \$208.6 million from the company's toy segment was more than offset by the combination of a \$140-million operating loss in the consumer electronics segment and a 5118.6million loss associated with the Adam computer system, Mr.

Greenberg said Revenue for the three months ended Dec. 31 was \$240.9 million, in 37.3 percent from \$175.5 million in the 1983 quarter. Revenue for the full year rose 29.9 percent, to \$774.9 million, from \$596.5 million

The 1984 loss cut the company's working capital by \$26.5 million to \$81.3 million, and net worth has declined to \$10.5 million, Mr. Greenberg said.

Bank debt was reduced by \$60 million during 1984 to \$106 mil-lion, and has been further reduced by \$20 million since the beginning of 1985, Mr. Greenberg noted. The strong 1984 performance of

the company's toy segment was due primarily to the success of its Cabbage Patch Kids line. Sales for the line exceeded \$540 million.

#### Pan Am, Union Ordered to Hold Talks on Strike

New York Times Service NEW YORK - A federal mediator has instructed Pan American World Airways and Transport Workers Union officials to meet Wednesday to try to end a walkout that began Feb. 28,

The order, issued Sunday is New York, was reported by a Washington spokesman for the National Mediation Board.

Negotiators for the company and the striking union locals have not met since the strike began. The 5,800 strikers, including mechanics, baggage handlers and food-service workers, walked out after contract talks broke down over pensions and wage freezes proposed by the airline. Local 504, representing 4,000 strikers, most of whom work at

Kennedy International Airport, held a strategy session on Sun-day hours before Robert J. Brown, the mediator, issued his call for Wednesday's meeting. John Kerrigan, an interna-tional vice president of the

Transport Workers Union, said Sunday that no decision was made on a proposed meeting with C. Edward Acker, the chairman and chief executive of

American Can Co. of Greenwich, Connecticut, said it has agreed in principle to acquire Champion International Corp.'s flexible packag-ing operations for an undisclosed amount of cash.

AmenTrust Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio, said its board approved a two-for-one split of outstanding common stock.

Asabi Chemical Industry Ltd. said it will make a 1-for-20 bonus issue on May 1 to shareholders reg-istered March 31 to return premiums partially accumulated by a 100 million Swiss franc (\$34.6 million) convertible bond issued in May 1984, which is now 97.2 percent converted.

Asarco lac. said in New York it has sued Robert Holmes A'Court and 12 corporate affiliates under his control alleging violations of the Securities and Exchange Act. The complaint asserts the defendants misrepresented their purpose in acquiring Asarco shares.

Best Boy Co. of Minneapolis said it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed offering of 750,000 shares of common stock expected to be priced at \$13 to \$15 per share. The offering is expected to become effective in April.

Financial Corp. of America said it expects to show a loss of between \$500 million and \$700 million for 1984 when its year-end financial statement is released later this month. The projected losses were attributed to setting aside massive reserves to cover problem loans and real estate investments.

General Electric PLC said i bought a further 2 million shares of its own ordinary shares for cancellation. The company paid 197

pence (\$2.08) per share. Hitachi Ltd. said Hitachi Semiconductor America Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, will produce 256-kilobit dynamic random access memories in Dallas starting this summer, with an initial output of 50,000 to 100,000 a month.

Micro Security Systems Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah, said it has postponed its annual meeting scheduled for Friday because of an inquiry it is conducting into the liquidity and valuation of its holdings that could result in a "material reduction" of its assets.

Sime Darby Blad said in London its second-half results are not likely to be better than its first half despite strong performance from its plantation division. It said losses in the Malaysia region were mostly due to start-up of new projects and the need to provide for exceptional debt provision for an associate

Southwest Airlines Inc. and Muse Air Corp. of Dallas have agreed to merge with Muse becoming a wholly owned subsidiary, a Southwest spokesman said.

Wolverine Technologies Inc. of Lincoln Park, Michigan, said Syn-alloy Corp. has withdrawn its offer to acquire it. It also said it has signed an agreement with Barry Cohen, a director of Wolverine and Synalloy, to buy 351,000 shares of his Wolverine common at \$7 a

#### NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

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### Behind Tennessee's Thriving Japanese Connection

(Continued from Page 17) Corp. USA.

commission, the price of House of

Monopolies Commission, saying it was "only fair" that it should be

subject to the "same lengthy and grueling investigation as Lourho"

during Londo's efforts to acquire

Mr. Tebbit is said to be under

pressure to refer the case to the

commission, particularly by Mr. Rowland, who could take advan-

tage of the delay to organize a

counteroffer, and by other interests

who want to see the chain remain in

tel in Paris and shipping, oil, bank-ing and construction interests

The al-Fayeds own the Ritz Ho-

control of Fraser.

British hands.

around the world.

But perhaps none of the above explains why a big Japanese com-pany would decide to put a plant in Tennessee. Another reason is that the state can be generous. The state government spent \$12 million for new roads to the Nissan plant and \$7 million to help train plant employees. Rutherford County, site of the plant, gave a \$10-million tax break.

Unions have also been traditionally weak in this area. Tennessee is a "right-to-work" state, which makes union organizing more diffi-cult. According to the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, the state's productivity is higher than the U.S. average, and the average hourly wage is lower — \$7.49 ver-sus \$8.84 nationally.

These reasons explain a lot why Tennessee — and the South — has attracted foreign industry. But each situation is different, as the governor points out. For instance, Nissan has no union, but Toshiba and Bridgestone do.

facturing, says that at its Smyrna plant, Nissan pays wages "comparable" to average earnings in the domestic auto industry.

"Nissan said that it would not compete on the basis of wages," Mr. Rnnyon said. "We'll compete on technology and management." Foreign Ties Ease Gloom on technology and management." The Tennessee-Tokyo connec-

tion goes back to the late 1970s — Sharp and Toshiba began operations in the state in 1978, for example - and the early comers can tell prospective Japanese newcomers what Tennessee is really like. "The Japanese community is

very tight," the governor said. "Consensus is important," Surprisingly few Japanese — would soon become a major factor noted. "Singapore is also seven to perhaps 125 to 200 — have come to in the global money market, "if for eight hours ahead of Europe's monno other reason than the fact that ey market, which opens five or six plants. While Bridgestone and To-their national debt is soaring and hours before New York. Thus, we shiba have Japanese managers they need to develop a strong do- have become a linchpin of the glob-overseeing operations, the big Nismestic hedging market as well as al money market."

san plant strives to keep the Japaby Nissan Motor Manufacturing ness in the background Mr. Runyon said there were 17 employed, with the number to be reduced to

> "It's a very nice place and I enjoy my job intensely," said Toshioka Masuda, executive vice president and general manager at Toshiba America Inc. in Lebanon. "But there's just one thing," he smiled. "There are no good Japanese res-Mr. Masuda said Toshiba chose

Tennessee because of its location, the aid from the state government and the quality of the work force. The employees are "friendly, kindly and very good persons," he said. At Nissan in Smyrna, Mr. Runyon, who worked at Ford for 37

years, dresses in blue work pants and shirt, just like many of the 2,600 employees in his plant. His first name, "Marvin," is embroidered on one side of the shirt and "Nissan" on the other. ness to make money," he said, "but operative style

if you don't produce quality, you will go out of business." starting March 26. The plant began its approach had American roots, making pickup trucks in June 1983. "Our management tools are total

(Continued from Page 17)

billion, or a fifth of New York's.

Obviously, our financial market

couldn't exist if our overseas trad-

ing partners did not have confi-

dence in our trading rules and if we

He said he expected that Japan

didn't have the risk takers."

looked at 64 sites in eight states this from scholars in the United before narrowing its choice to Smyrna and Cartersville, Georgia with Smyrna getting the final nod, Before that, Smyrna, about 18 miles southeast of Nashville, was known mainly for a colorful country mayor and as a speed trap on the road between Nashville and Chattanooga.

In Lebanon, Mr. Masuda, the general manager for Toshiba, said his philosophy was that a clean factory area promotes the making of quality products. The plant, which employs 650, is currently planning to increase its television production by 50 percent, its second such expansion

Things are done the Japanese way, including the inventory system, which puts pressure on parts vendors to meet specific delivery

"We had to explain, explain, ex-plain many times," Mr. Masuda said. "When the vendors made mis-Mr. Runyon's message is quality. takes, we went to visit them. We "I'm not saying we're not in busi-made steady progress with the co-

By contrast, at Bridgestone's plant in La Vergne, Kazno Ishi-The Nissan plant, equipped with kure; president of Bridgestone Tire Marvin Runyon, the American The Nissan plant, equipped with kire; president of Bridgestone Tire 230 robots, plans to make Sentras Manufacturing (U.S.A.) Inc., said

According to Mr. Zaitsu, the quality control and management Nissan Motor chairman, Nissan by objective," he said. "We learned

invite more foreign investors to ab sorb this burden."

Meanwhile, he said, the "Friday

factor" will continue to strengthen

Singapore's financial market.

"Why? Because we are the first

market to open after the Federal

Reserve issues its money supply

ligures Thursday afternoon," he

Bridgestone, Japan's largest tire maker, bought an ailing tire plant from Firestone two years ago and by all appearances is making it

States many years go, so there is nothing Oriental or mysterious

The company, which makes radial tires for trucks, put out its millionth tire last month. It employs about 1,100 people, produces 2,000 tires a day and hopes to expand that with productivity improve-ments to 3,000. When Bridgestone bought the plant for \$52 million, employment had fallen to 800, and the plant's survival was in question.

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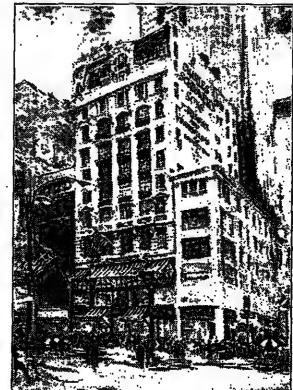


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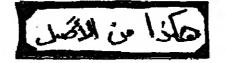
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Crockett fell © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska **DENNIS THE MENACE** 

#### PEANUTS

BLONDIE

HERE'S A CUTE SWEATER, WONDER IF THEY'RE MARCIE...IT HAS LITTLE REALLY SHEEP ... SHEEPS ALL OVER IT.... YOU SHOULD BUY IT ...

MA'AM, HOW DO I KNOW THAT PARESE AREN'T WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING?



BEETLE BAILEY



WHY IS THE BIG TOE BIG AND THE LITTLE TOE LITTLE

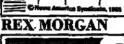
HERE'S A QUARTER. NORTH WHITER STOP ME IF I EVER ASK YOU FOR YOUR HOUGHTS AGAIN

ANDY CAPP THE WORTH

WIZARD of ID ... AND WHEN 160, I WANT TO BE REMEMBERED FOR ONE THING!















#### BOOKS

#### FLAUBERT'S PARROT

By Julian Barnes. 190 pp. \$13.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

66 THE hermit of Croisset. The first modern novelist. The father of Realism. The butcher of Romanticism. The pontoon bridge linking Balzac to Joyce. The precursor of Proust. The bear in his lair. The bourgeois bourgeoisophobe. In Egypt, 'the father of the Moustache.' So runs part of the entry "Flanbert, Gus-

tave" in "Braithwaite's Dictionary of Accepted Ideas." "Braithwaite's Dictionary" is a parodic homage to Flaubert's own "Dictionnaire des idées reçues." Its author, Geoffrey Braithwaite, is a retired English doctor and an amateur Flambert scholar. He is also the protagonist of "Flambert's Parrot," a witty, dazzling novel-of-sorts by Julian Barnes, who writes television criticism for The Observer and is the author of the consequence of the protection of the Protection of the Observer and "References a two previous novels, "Metroland" and "Before She Met Me."

Why the title "Flanbert's Parrot"? Braithwaite, who spends his life rummaging around Flaubert memorabilia wherever he can find them, has paid a visit to the museum at the hospital in Rouen where Flaubert's father was chief surgeon and clinical professor. There he finds a stuffed parrot that is supposed to be the model for the bird in Flaubert's great short story, "Un coeur simple" ("A Simple Heart"), about a loyal servant-woman, whose only companion is a stuffed parrot named Loulou, who comes to wonder as she dies whether the Holy Ghost, conventionally represented as a dove, would not be better portrayed as a parrot. Braithwaite is touched by his encounter. "I

gazed at the bird," he reports, "and to my surprise felt ardently in touch with this writer who disdainfully forbade posterity to take any

Solution to Previous Puzzle MOOD IMAGE LOIN ASIN MURAT INGE RETORTS RNA AFOOT UNE LAIC COFFEEANDDANISH ETERSENEGAL DENSER RIS COS BUTTEREDTOAST OAPORATE RAVED

personal interest in him. But here, in this mer ceptional green parrot, preserved in a routing yet mysterious fashion, was something white made me feel I had almost known the writer. was both moved and cheered." Yet when pays a call at the pavilion mounted on the simple where Flaubert's house once stood in Croisse he discovers another room full of memorabili and in it another stuffed parrot guaranteed the Loulou's model. The collector of artifacts mocked. Flaubert's parrot squawks that ye cannot know a writer through his relics.

But Braithwaite himself is also Flaubert parrot. His narrative is filled with the master language, ideas, attitudes, prejudices and marims. He is even, in certain significant respect a latter-day version of Charles Bovary. An not only does he mimic Flaubert, he also ed oes the Flaubert industry. The book contain chronologies of Flaubert's life. There is "IV Flaubert Bestiary," "The Train-Spotter Guide to Flaubert," "The Flaubert Apocrapha," "The Case Against," and an "Examination Paper" that includes such minutial as question on Flaubert and philately. There Flaubert's hatred of critics: "Critics are lift flags; they love clean lines and adors any form fleas: they love clean linen and adore any for

Besides astonishing us with its playful cruction, what is the point of this extraordina-tour de Flaubert? It is a novel unto itself, which cleverly tantalizes us with hints of its outcom-It is a universe presided over by a literary go who is "everywhere present and nowhere virble," as Flaubert himself, blazing the trail for James Joyce, described the ideal function the novelist. It is a biography of Flaubert, y more than a biography. It is a biography Flaubert's biography.

The past is a distant, receding coast Braithwaite muses while crossing the Engli-channel after another exploratory visit to it continent, "and we are all in the same bos Along the stern rail there is a line of telescope each brings the shore into focus at a give distance. If the boat is becalmed, one of t telescopes will be in continual use; it will see to tell the whole, the unchanging truth. But it is an illusion; and as the boat sets off again, return to our normal activity: scurrying fre one telescope to another, seeing the sharpe-fade in one, waiting for the blur to clear another. And when the blur does clear imagine that we have made it do so all

What Julian Barnes has done in "Flanber, Parrot" is to provide us with an entire boatlog of telescopes. In just one of them the myste. of the two parrots is finally cleared up. Then. seem to work like the units of an insect's eye "Flaubert's Parrot" we see a dozen Flauber all at once. The timiest motion signifies. T palest color shimmers.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staffithOARD The New York Times.

#### **CHESS**

#### By Robert Byrne

E VGENY SVESHNIKOV, 34-year-old Russian grandmaster, won the 60th run-ning of the traditional Hastings International' Tournament in England. His first place score

Sveshnikov picked up an easy point from his grandmaster colleague and countryman Viktor Kupreichik, who seemed unprepared for the an-cient Scotch gambit.

On 5 P-B3, returning the gambit pawn with 5...P-Q6 was bullied into giving back the for 45 kR3. leaves White in control after 6 pawn with 9...B-N5 rather P-QN4, B-N3; 70-0, P-Q3; 8P- than seize material at the ex-P-QN4, B-N3; 70-0, P-Q3; 8PQR4, P-QR3; 9 Q-N3, Q-B3;
10 P-R5, B-R2; 11 P-N5, NK4; 12 NxN, PxN; 13 B-K3.
Probably Black's best course is to enter the paths of the terchances with 14 QxP
Moeller Gambit with 5 ... NB3; 6 PxP, B-N5ch.
The alternative for Kupreichik, 5 ... PxP!, let White recover both pawns by 6
BxPchl?, KxB; 7 Q-Q5ch, KB1; 8 QxBch, P-Q3 — except that Sveshnikov substituted 9
Q-B4!? for 9 QxBP, Kuprecihik
K-B1, Q-B5; 21 Q-N5. On



Position after 27 ... Q-Kl

17 . . . N-B3; 18 0-0-0, Kup chik could not 18...N/4xP? because of

After Sveshnikov had m. lized everything while simp neously driving back the b queen, he struck with 28 N breaking through the defi barriers.

Sveshnikov's 34 Q-R forced Black to drop male and insured victory. Kup chik played on to 44...N N5 but gave up without wait for 45 R-N3 followed by 4

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Hyatt Legal Services, the largest
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Hyatt Corp., operator of the Hyatt
Hotels chain, announced Monday an out-of-court settlement on the use of the word Hyatt.

MIB Correct Index : 1,367 Previous : 1,217 All Ordinaries Index :783.99 Previous :785.10 Source; Reuters,

Hyatt Legal Services will contin-

Cieve Prev. 277 280 | Tail 1349 | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 | 1440 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 145

Niickel/D.J. laden : 12.261.85 Pravious : 12.307.53 New laden : 975.24 Previous : 981.91

2 Hyatt Entities Agree on Use of Name

name and will continue to use its signs and typeface.

Hyatt Legal Services will place at the bottom of its advertisements the statement: "Hyatt Legal Services is named after its founder, loel Z. Hyatt." Neither party is to pay the other's legal fees.

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#### **SPORTS**

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1985

### irardelli, iehl Take up Races

JPEN, Colorado — Luxem-g's Marc Girardelli skied a v flawless second run Sunday n his fourth giant slalom of the n on the World Cup circuit. rardelli, 21, edged Swedish an Ingemar Stenmark and mic champion Max Julen of erland. The victory clinched

#### **FORLD CUP SKIING**

.985 giant slalom title for Girili and also put him all but out ach in the overall standings. German Marina Kiehl won econd super-giant slalom in a The 20-year-old's fourth carup victory came on a clocking 23.29, four-tenths of a second d of Swiss sensation Michela ii (1:23,70), who won the cup thill title Friday on Banff's de-ling Great Divide course. nizerland's Brigitte Oerili d third in 1:24.70, and team-Zoe Hass (1:24.75) was h, to continue the Swiss domi-

in of the cup circuit this year. fth in 1:24.80, second-year petitor Eva Twardoken was the of three Americans in the top chi was the favorite going into apper giant, a relatively new id Cup event combining the d of downhill with the techni-

nesse of giant slalom. She won event in Arosa, Switzerland, placed second and third in the earlier super-giants. The five- id," she said. veteran also has a giant slalom ry this season.

i — "I don't have a good feel-or my skis in downhill." But



Marc Girardelli in Aspen, skiing 'the way I know I can ski.'

The victory technically tied Zurbriggen, finished fifth Sunday Kiehl with Figini atop the giant and failed to add any points, leavslalom standings, whose points are ing him with 207.
based on a competitor's five best Girardelli, fifth after the first Debbie Armstrong was seventh results. Both have three golds, two run, which was run in a driving 1.05) and Cindy Nelson fin-silvers and two bronzes; but Kiehl snowstorm, blew away the compeis narrowly ahead because her sixth-best placing was a fifth, com-pared with an eighth for Figini. Figini made a couple of costly

errors in the upper part of Sunday's 1,820-meter (5,970-foot) course. which had 37 gates. "But I have another chance at her at Lake Plac-

The giant slalom championship will be decided later this month in chi said she doesn't like down- races at Lake Placid, New York, because of their premium on and Waterville, New Hampshire. With Sunday's victory, Girardeli added five points to his overall total, giving him 252 points. His clos-skied in training, the way I know I est pursuer, Switzerland's Pirmin

Tennis

rancisco Maciel Mexico, def. Carios Di

caused 4. Commonwealth Carlibbean 1
(At Chicoutimi, Quebec)
prin Wostenbrime, Comada, def. Robert
L. Cammonwealth Carlibbean, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5,
sehone Bonneou, Conada, def. Roper
th. Commonwealth Carlibbean, 6-4, 17-15, 6-

Golf

Tep finishers and earnings in the Bay Hill Dossic tournament, which concluded Sunday

Transition

American League
N.Y. YANKEES.—Renewed the contract of
ton Martingly, first boseman, for the 1985

ealth Caribbean 1

70-77-66-67--275 73-67-70-67--277 71-72-68-67--278 73-67-68-72--280 70-75-68-68--281 72-65-74-70--281

ra, Peru. 64, 64, 6-2.

to Orlando, Florida; Fuzzy Zoeller, 190,000 Tom Walson, 154,000

Mark Lye, \$34,000 Mark Lye, \$34,000 Curtis Strompe, \$24,00 Sill Giosson, \$18,250 Poul Azinger, \$18,250 Lorry Nelson, \$18,250

Andy North, \$14,000 Bill Kreizeri, \$14,000

### Georgetown Heads Field of 64 For NCAA Basketball Tourney The Associated Press large teams to go with 29 that quali (21-8), Siena (22-7), Cleveland State KANSAS CTTY, Missouri — fied automatically as conference (21-8), Eastern Illinois (20-10), ed by all-America Patrick Ewing, champions or conference tourna Youngstown State (20-11), Fresno

Led by all-America Patrick Ewing, champions or conference tourna-Georgetown will launch the dement winners. fense of its National Collegiate Big names a Athletic Association basketball title Thursday night against the only squad with a losing record in a 64-team tournament field dominated

by five conferences. Playing their first-rounder against Lehigh (12-18), the top-ranked Hoyas (30-2) are one of five Big East Conference schools named Sunday night to the biggest and richest NCAA tournament ever. The Big Ten Conference land-ed six berths, breaking the tourney record of five. Also named were five Atlantic Coast and five Southeastern Conference schools. The Pacific-10 placed four of its teams,

was not among them. In all, 41 percent of the invitations went to those five leagues. Georgetown, St. John's, Michigan and Oklahoma were made the

although once-invincible UCLA

op seeds in the four regions. Vic Bubas, chairman of the nineman selection committee, said the field — expanded by II at-large bids — is the best ever. "We are very excited," he said when the bracketing was announced after the committee spent three days and nights drawing up the pairings and

"The first 20 or 21 at-large teams were easy," Bubas said. "It was no trouble. The last 15 got difficult and Γm telling you, the last six or eight — we could have stayed there a week. It was agonizing."

First-round competition begins Thursday around the nation and the tournament will end in Lexington, Kentucky, with the championship game on April 1. Kentucky, a final-four team last season and host of the finals this year, made the field for a record 30th time despite having the worst record — 16-12 of the at-large entries.

Big names among missing were Indiana, NCAA champion in 1976 and 1981 but a loser in six of its last seven games this season; Louisville, which won in 1980 and had been in the last eight NCAA tournaments; Houston, which had been in the final four the last three years, and UCLA, which won 10 titles in a 12year stretch ending in 1975 and had not missed the tournament two years a row since 1961.

Bids went to only three indepen-dents - Notre Dame, Dayton and DePaul, Sixteen teams with 20 or more victories were denied bids, and Bubas declined to speculate on how many teams had a realistic chance of winning, "There are a lot of them," he said. "The number is getting greater every year."

but also left out included West Virginia (20-8), Richmond (20-10), that, you have Creighton (20-12), Montana (22-7), their natural Weber State (20-9), Canisius (20-little more."

State (20-9), Tennessee-Chattanooga (20-7), Alcorn State (23-6), Georgia Southern (24-5), Houston Baptist (21-8) and Santa Clara (29-

into first-round action this week in addition to Georgetown and St. John's are Boston College, Syracuse, Villanova and Pittsburgh. From the Big Ten are Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Purdue and Ohio State.

Three teams, Dayton, Notre Dame and Georgia Tech, will enjoy home-court advantages in firstround play. "Past the first and second

rounds, no team is allowed to play on its home court in the regionals," said Bubas. "It was the objective of the committee not to have two teams replay their conference championship game earlier than the regional title game. When you do that, you have to move teams out of their natural geographic regions a



Georgetown's Ewing, during a weekend victory over St. John's

### Flyers Storm to Divisional Lead With 11-4 Romp

#### **NHL FOCUS**

defenseman Rod Buskas, who re- Angeles 4. ceived a misconduct penalty with The victory lifted Philadelphia ond-period goals. "Pittsburgh won

into sole possession of first place in over Boston [on Saturday], and we PHIL ADELPHIA — It was not the National Hockey League's Patagrety sight. The Philadelphia rick Division, two points ahead of Plyers unloaded a season-high 23 shots in second period at rookie to Boston on Sunday after dropping both ends of a series with the Lea Hachborn and Ikka Sinipan (1.85 meters, 86.1 and 190 (1.8 Flyers on Thursday and Friday).

goaltender Brian Ford, and seven of them went in.

Elsewhere it was Winnipeg 7, New Jersey 1; Minnesota 3, Chicago 2; Montreal 5, Hartford 5; St.

I felt sorry for him — they were Louis 6, Detroit 2; Vancouver 6, "I felt sorry for him — they were Louis 6, Detroit 2; Vancouver 6, just blitzing him," said Pittsburgh Edunoutou 3, and Buffalo 4, Los

"When we heard that Washing-9½ minutes to play in Sunday's ton lost, we tried that much harder game and missed the end of the to play well," said Peter Zezel, who Flyers' 11-4 rout of the Penguins.

salo both had two goals, Rick Toc-chet had four assists and rookie wing who has become a sharp-Todd Bergen scored once and had shooter. two assists.

weeks with strained knee liga-

Sinisalo and Hachborn scored nine tories over Washington, he has five seconds apart, a club record by one goals and three assists.

"Ilkka is a very intelligent playriod goals from Mike Bullard and er," said Coach Mike Keenan. "His nan's goal early in the second drew thought we had them," said Bus-kas, "and then the roof caved in."

The Flyers scored six straight goals before the period ended, all but one from directly in front of Ford. Penguin Coach Bob Berry mercifully pulled the rookie between periods and sent in Roberto

Although he missed 10 games All that without leading scorer because of back spasms, Sinisalo Tim Kerr, who is out for three has been brilliant since returning in mid-January. In his first six games he had six goals and five assists. In In the middle of the first period, his last three, including the vic-

Doug Shedden, and Dave Han- improvement this season is one of the reasons we've done so well. We them to within one, at 4-3. "We started working hard in training camp on power plays and killing

invaluable doing both." Flyer goalie Bob Froese pulled a groin muscle in the first period; replacement Pelle Lindbergh got credit for the victory, becoming the

#### SCOREBOARD

#### Hockey

WALES COMFERENCE RUNDAY'S RESULTS

#### orld Cup Skiing

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM (At Aspen, Colordon) (Af Aspes, Celordes)
vorc Girordelli, Luxembourg, 2:27,43,
noemor Stemmork, Sweden, 2:27,72,
vox Julen, Swifterland, 2:27,56,
Alex Gioral, Italy, 2:27,56,
Alex Gioral, Italy, 2:27,56,
Alex Ent. Austric, 2:27,32,
tons Ent. Austric, 2:27,32,
dois Ent. Austric, 2:27,32,
dois Ent. Austric, 2:27,32,
dois Ent. Austric, 2:27,33,
dois Ent. Austric, 2:27,33,
dois Ent. Austric, 2:27,33,
dois Groppe, Swifterland, 2:29,33,
dois Groppe, Swifterland, 2:29,33,
dois Groppe, Swifterland, 2:29,33,
dois Groppe, 2:30,47,
dois Edw., West Germony, 2:30,47,
Markus Wosmaler, West Germany,

Bolon Krizol, Yusoslovic, 2:30 Hyer Show, U.S., 2:31,33, OVERALL STANDINGS

'star Wirnsberger, Austria, 111.

WOMEN'S GLANT SLALOM

(AT Bontt, Alberto)

Aurhon Klethi, West Germany, 1:21.29

Alchele Ffolini, Switzerlond, 1:22.70

Irisilite Oerili, Switzerlond, 1:24.75

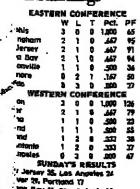
Fea Twordoten, U.S., 1:24.80

Olea Charvatova, Czechoslovakia.

lpint, 234 points

SPROTO MCKINNEY, U.S., 197 ernandez Octoo, Spain, 98

#### Football



## 7 Jersey 35, Les Angeles 24 Ver 37, Portions 17 100 Bay 31, Son Anjonio 18 1, 150n 42, Ooklond 7

### tional Hockey League Standings

OVERALL, STANDINGS
STOTEGIS, 222 points,
Surbrispen, 207.
Undreas Wennes, Liechtenstein, 172,
Feter Mailer, Switzerland, 142,
Fronz Heinzer, Switzerland, 136,
identineric, 135
Thomas Burgler, Switzerland, 124,
identiner Hofelness, Austria, 113,
Falts Microbaccus, Austria, 113,
Falts Microbaccus, Austria, 113,

3 Pebble Armstrone, U.S., 1:25.05 Jotherine Guiltel, France, and Maria er, Switzerland, 1:25.07 Undy Netson, U.S., 1:25.07 Legice Mosenlachier, West Germany,

Israca Fernandez Ochoa, Spola, 1:25.37 Uchaola Gera, West Germanv, 1:25.43 Ierria Lee, Conada, 1:25.74 Surfe Graham, Conada, 1:25.80 OVERALL STANDINGS

ertit, 211 Volliser, 182 Jest, 168 Hapseth Kirchler, Austria, 156 Narvotova, 150 Titos Mess, Switzerland, 136

#### **FL Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

W L T PCL PF PA
his 3 0 0 1,000 65 34
reherm 2 1 0 .667 95 76
reher 2 1 0 .667 94 75
zeday 3 1 0 .500 34 38
to 5 3 0 .000 27 97
WESTERN CONFERENCE

Th 2 0 0 1,000 126 68

BASKETBALL
National Bosketball Association
LA CLIPPERS—Waived Bryon Worrick FOOTBALL Nutlend Fostboll League
MINNESOTA—Normed Pele Carroll defensive backfield cocks.
N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Mourice Carthon.

### NCAA Tournament

tition with a clocking of 1 minute,

14.12 on the second leg for an aggregate 2:27.40.
Stenmark, winner of 79 cup races

but a nonwinner this season, was

second to Julen after the first heat

and wound up at 2:27.72. Julen faded to third with a 1:15.31 in the

second run for a combined 2:27.86.

first ron," said Girardelli. "Condi-

tions were difficult. I didn't believe

after my first run that I had a

chance to win, but I attacked on the

second — that was the way I had

(AP, UPI)

"Visibility was a problem on the

EAST REGIONAL Bouritue (15), Linsemon (2), Donnelly (5): 

March 15. of Atlanta: Illinois, 242. vs. North-estiern, 254; Georgia, 214. vs. Whichia St., 14 12: Syracuse, 214. vs. DePaul, 194; Georgis Tech, 247. vs. Marcer, 228. Second Rousd March 14. of Hartford: Georgetown-Lehigh winner vs. Temple-Vo. Tech winner, SMU-Old Daminion Vs. Lovele-long winner. pesots (on Beanermen) 9-146-31; Chicago (on Melanson) 12-9-30.

| Servision | 17 | 258 | 238 | Definition | 12.9.9.30. | Definition | SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

First Room March 14, at South Best, Indiana: Karnes. Philedenthia 3 7 1—11
Corson (15), Sinisole 2 (35), Hechborn 2 (3),
Zezel (12), Craven (22), Poulin (24), Bergen
(3), Prape (37), R.Sutter (4), Bulland (26),
Schedden (34), Honson (4), McDonnel (2),
Shots on Boot: Philebursh (on Fraese, Lindbersh) 7-11-7—25; Philodelphia (on Ford, Ro-24-7, vs. Ohlo U., 22-7: Purdue, 25-8, vs. Auburn, 26-11; North Carolina, 24-8, vs. Middle Tennes-ses, 17-13; Noire Dame, 25-8, vs. Oregon 51, 22-

A. March 15, at Doylas, Obie: Louisiana 51... 19-9, vs. Novv, 25-5; Maryland, 22-17, vs. Marni, Ohia, 25-18; Michigan, 25-1, vs. Fairleigh Dick-inson, 21-9; Willanova, 19-10, vs. Daylan, 19-9. Second Round March 16, at Sevith Bend: Purdue-Auburn witter vs. Konsos-Ohia winner, Notre Dame-Orson St. Waner vs. N. Caralino-Middle Tean, whose: Vencouver 2 1 1—6 Kirton (13), Neely (16), MacAdom 2 (13), Tanff 2 (33); Hushes (11), Messler (17), Kurri (44), Shots on goal; Edmonton (on Broddeur) 8-15-11—34; Von. (on Zonter), 13-17-7—37. Tean, winner. March 17, of Dayton: Michigan-FDU win-

Los Angeles 2 8 2 8—4

Los Angeles 2 8 2 8—4

Dianne 2 (39), Engblorn (2), Toyota (36);

Tucker (16), Sellins (12), Monsrain (1), Cvr

(19), Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Janecyk, El
lof) 8-10-9-6—27; Los Angeles (on Barrassa
Saune) Satz-1—10. ner vs. Vijlanovo-Dayton inicingari-Du winner Migmi, Ohla winner vs. LSU-Nevy winner. Semillingts: March 22 of Birmingham, Alo-MIDWEST REGIONAL

Mantreal 1 2 1 8—5 Hartford 2 2 1 8—5 Smith (13), Gainey (18), McPhee (15), Cor-bonseau (18), Ludwig (5); Ferraro (2), Francis (27), Turgeon 2 (28), Brownschidle (1), Shots as good: Mantreal (on Weeks) 7-17-9-1— 34; Hartford (on Pennsy) 11-6-12-5-34. MIDWEST REGIONAL
First Round
March M. of Talsa, Okishama; Ohio St., 19-9,
vs. Iowa St., 21-12: Louisland Tech, 27-2, vs.
Pittsburgh, 17-11; Okishama, 25-5, vs. North
Caroline AST., 19-9; Southern California, 19-9,
vs. Illineis St., 21-7,
March 15. of Houston; Memphis St., 27-1, vs.
Pennsylvenia, 13-12; Alabama-Birmlagham,
24-8, vs. Michigan St., 19-9; Texas Tech, 23-7,
vs. Boston College, 18-10; Duke, 22-7, vs. Penpersine, 25-8.

Cup Results

World Group

First Round

Australia 3, Yasasiavia 2

(At Salit, Yasasiavia 2

(At Salit, Yasasiavia 2

(At Salit, Yasasiavia 2

(At Salit, Yasasiavia 2

(At Buenos Aires)

Anorez Gomez and Ricordo Yosza, Ecudor, del. Martin Joite and Joss Luis Clerc, Arpentina, 13-11, 4-3, 3-6, 6-4.

West Germany 2, Spain 2

(At Sindelfineen, West Germany)

Joan Aguillera, Spain, del. Michael Webhal. West Germany, 4-4, 3-6, 3-3.

American Zone

Second Round

Mexico 2, Pere 2

(At Mexico City)

Arraya, Pern. del. Jary

7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Maxico, dr servine, 23-8.

Second Roumi

March 16 et Tolse: Oklohomo-N.C. A&T
winner vs. Southern Cni-illinois SI. winner, Ln.
Tech-Pith winner vs. Ohio 51- lowa SI. winner.
A&rch 17, at Hoesties: Texas Tech-Basion
Coll, winner vs. Duke-Pespardine winner.
Alc.-Birminsham-Michigan SI, winner vs.
Alc.-Birminsham-Michigan SI, winner vs.
Alc.-Birminsham-Michigan SI, winner vs.

Aemphis St.-Penn winner. is: Morth 2L ti Dollos WEST REGIONAL

Wash Regulation of the March 14, of Soft Lake City, Urian : St. John's, 22-3, vs. Southern U. 19-10: lowo. 21-10, vs. Arkansas, 21-12: Navodo-Las Vegos, 27-3, vs. Son Diego St. 22-7; Washington, 22-9, vs. Kentalak 1-10.

North 15, at Abequeruse, New Mexico: North Carolino St., 20-9, vs. Nevado-Rena, 21-9; Tuisa, 23-7, vs. Texas-Ei Pasa, 21-9; Virginia Commonwealth, 25-5, vs. Marshall, 21-12; Alo-Commonwealth, 25-6-vs. Morshell. 71-12; Ale-Jordon, 71-9, vs. Arizono, 71-9, Sectorá Rewold Morch 14, dt Self Laise (14); St. John's-Jouthern winner vs. Lowa-Arkansus winner, Mashington-Kentucky winner vs. UNLV-San

Property St. Wilner,
Asach 17, of Albuquerque: Tulso-UTEP
Wilner vs. N.C. St.-Nev.-Reno winner, Alo-borno-Arizonia Wilner vs. VCU-Marshall Win-Reads: March 23 of Denver THE FINAL FOUR

Af Lexington, Kentucky Semificals, March 36 uplan vs. West Champia Classic tournament, which concluded Sunday at the 7,163-yard, par-71 Bay Hill Club course ast Champion vs. Midwest Ci Championship, April 1

#### NIT Tournament First Round

co, 18-12, March 19: Canishus, 20-8, zi Nabrosko, 15-13, March 14: Mostano, 22-7, of UCLA, 16-12: Alcon St., 22-4, of Looksville, 16-16; Virginio, 15-15, of West Virginio, 20-8: Brodley, 17-12 of Marconville, 18-10; Tegmassoe, 18-14, of Temas-see Tech, 19-9; St., Joseph's, Pa. 18-11, of Mis-cond. 18-17: Clarido 18-11; of Sudbusstand eer : 048; 197; 31, 305501%, PG. 18-11, of Mis-souri, 18-13; Florida, 18-11, of Southwestern Louistong, 16-13; Kent State, 17-12, vs. Clacin-noti, 16-13. Morek 15: Houston, 14-13. of Lamer, 19-11;

> Securet Record (Sites, pairings to be anno Quarterfloots March 23 (Sites to be anno Morch 27, at New York March 29, at New York

### Basketball



SOUTHEASTERN

#### College Results

TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONSHIPS TOURIAMENT CMAMPIONSIN

Allozific Coost Conference
Georgio Tech 57, North Corollaz 54
Mid-Continent Conference
E. Illinois 75, 5W Missouri 64
Southwest Conference
Texas Tech 67, Arkansas 64

### College Top-20 Results

How the Associated Press top-20 college basisations from fored lost vessel:

No. 1 Gebraetoem (30-2) def. Commedicut 93-62; def. Syrociae 74-65; def. St. John's 92-80. No. 281, John's 17-73 def. Providence 90-62; def. VIJanson 87-74; that to Georgetown 92-80. No. 2 Michigan (25-5) def. Ohio St. 77-72; def. Indiago 73-71.

Mo. 4 Oktobergan (25-5) def. Ohio St. 77-72; def. 11-80; St. 78-72; def. 104-84; def. 10wg St. 72-71. No. 5 Mermidds St. (27-3) def. Southern Mississippi (83-3); def. Louisville 81-74; def. Floridd St. 90-86, OT.

skastopi 69-58; det. Louisville 81-74; def. Flori-do St. 70-66. 07.

No. Alvorta Carolina (24-8) det. Woke Forest 72-61, 07: def. North Carolina St. 57-51; lost to Georgia Tech 57-54.
Ma. 7 Duke (25-7) det. Maryland 86-73; lost to Georgia Tech 75-64.
No. 8 Louislabe Tech (27-2) def. Northeast Louislano 73-70. 07; det. Lismar 76-69; No. 9 Georgia Tech (24-7) def. Virsinta 55-46; def. Duke 75-64; def. North Carolina 57-54.
Ma. 18 Kanness (25-7) def. North Carolina 57-54.
Ma. 18 Kanness (25-7) def. North Carolina 57-54.

#### No. 19 Kansos (25-7) del. Nabrusko 74-41; test to lowe St. 75-29. No. 11 Merodo-Las Vegas (27-1) del. Pocific 87-58; del. Son Jose St. 60-59; def. Fullerion St.

79-11. No. 12 Virginio Commonweolih (25-5) did not pigy. No. 12 Syrugusa (21-3) dei, Boston College Altenesolo 12-66. No. 15 Teles (23-7) del West Texas St. 74-69; Butter, 19-9, at Indiana, 15-13; Clemson, 14-12, at Tu-Chottenooga, 22-7; Fortingen 19-11, at Richmond, 28-10; Sorta Clare, 20-2, at Franc State, 21-8; Walte Forest, 15-13, at South Floridef. Bradley 65-77; loct to Wichito St. 84-82.
No. 16 Loyale, Illinois (25-5) def. Oklohomo City 100-85; def. Xavier, Ohio 65-51; def. Oral

Roberts BHQ.

No. 17 Georgie (21-8) def. Tennesses 67-61;
last to Alobame 74-53.

Mn. 13 Harris Careline St. (20-9) def. Clemson
76-61; last to North Careline 57-61.

Mn. 19 Loeigians St. (17-9) lest to Auburn 58-NA. 28 Southern Methodist (22-9) del. Hous-

### Selected Final U.S. College Conference Standings

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#### **Exhibition Baseball** SUNDAY'S RESULTS

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### **NBA Standings**

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SUNDAY'S RESULTS
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son 10).

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## Victorious Zoeller Completes

His Comeback From Surgery By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service ORLANDO, Florida - Fuzzy Zoeller completed one of golf's memorable comebacks Sunday when he won the Bay Hill Classic golf tournament five months and 13 days after undergoing surgery for a ruptured spinal disk that had pained him severely for years.

Zoeller, who won the U.S. Open last June while in pain, won

Sunday against one of the best. He beat Tom Watson by two strokes on Arnold Palmer's long and difficult Bay Hill Club course. Zoeller's victory came just two months and 11 days after his doctor

told him he could swing a golf club again. It was his third tournament since his return to the PGA tour. Playing as steadily as any golfer could hope to on this 7,103-yard course, Zoeller parred the last 11 holes after four early birdies to score a 4-under 67 and win \$90,000 with a 9-under total of 275. Watson,

who eagled the first hole Sunday, also shot a 67 for his 277.

"Who's your doctor?" Watson jokingly asked Zoeller after the tournament. "I think I'll get a back operation."

Then the runner-up said, "I'm happy for Fuzzy. I haven't had a back operation and don't particularly want one. But to win a golf

tournament this soon after surgery is something. He's seen his career go away right before his eyes, knowing he might not ever play again. If that happened to me I'd feel like panicking." Watson, who lost to Zoeller in a playoff at the 1979 Masters, compared Zoeller's return to successful golf with those of Ben Hogan,

Gene Littler and Lee Trevino. Hogan, who won the 1948 U.S. Open, was in a near-tatal auto accident in 1949 and returned to win three more U.S. Open titles and the 1953 British Open. Littler, the 1961 U.S. Open champion, underwent cancer surgery in 1972 and came back to win five more times on

the regular tour and eight times on the PGA's senior tour. Trevino had back surgery similar to Zoeller's in 1979 and won the PGA Championship last August at the age of 44.

Coming up the long 18th hole, which was made difficult with water fronting the pin placement Sunday, Zoeller calmly hit a drive in the fairway and a 5-iron to the back fringe. He chipped five feet from the pin and in his non-heritation style, walked you and stroked his 275th. pin and, in his no-hesitation style, walked up and stroked his 275th

shot of the tournament into the cup.
"I'm only about 70 percent healed, and the doctor says it will be two years after the surgery before  $\Gamma$ m fully healed," said Zoeller, 33. But the extent of his elation was obvious. "It feels great —  $\Gamma$ m on

### Coach Motta Wins No. 700 As Mavericks Throttle Nets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey - When Dick Motta took his first pro coaching job in 1968, he regarded it as a stepping stone for a return to college coaching. But when Mark Aguirre scored 32 points and Rolando Blackman 28

cloud nine," he said.

#### NBA FOCUS

here Sunday to lead Dallas to a record on the season, leaving it 126-113 victory over New Jersey, Motta became only the fourth coach ever to win 700 games in the west Division. Dallas is almost a, National Basketball Association.

Motta, who had been highly successful in six seasons at Weber State in Utah before taking over the Chicago Bulls, joins Red Auerin the 700 club.

"I didn't expect to be around any take a commanding lead. 17 seasons," said Motta, who now has a career record of 700-676. "If you stay around long enough, you'll get it. I just hope I have the energy to reach the next one."

"If you'd played better," Motta

told his team, "we'd have gotten this two weeks ago." Aguirre shot back: "And if you tory.

coached better, you'd have had this two years ago."
Elsewhere Sunday, it was Kansas

City 129, the Los Angeles Clippers 111, and Milwaukee 110, Portland The Mavericks hit 52 of 85 shots from the field for a sizzling 61.2 percent Blackman was particularly on target, connecting on 13 of 16

shots from the floor. The victory gave Dallas a 35-29 three games behind Houston in the battle for second place in the Midcinch to become Motta's 12th team to make the playoffs. He won the

championship with Washington in The Mavericks, after taking a 61bach, Jack Ramsay and Gene Shue 54 halftime lead, scored the first eight points of the second half to

> New Jersey, which has lost three of four including two in a row at home, rallied to cut Dallas's lead to 114-105 on a jumper by Darryl Dawkins with 5:08 left in the game. But the Mavericks tallied six of the next eight points - four of them by Blackman — to wrap up the vic-tory. (LAT, AP)

EL

#### **ART BUCHWALD**

### The University of Steroids

ing in college sports"

- Headline in USA Today. WASHINGTON — Football coach Bobby Tawdry was livid. He had just been informed by the president of the "University of Champions" that his 1985 budget had been frozen.

"How do they expect me to get to

a bowl game if they don't give me the tools to do it?" Tawdry asked his wife. Delta. "Why would

he freeze your budget?" she asked. "He says he

needs money for his Buchwald more professors. They want to be paid the same rates as the football play-

"That's ridiculous. There isn't a top 20 school in the United States that could afford to pay professors what you pay your players. Did you point out that the team makes a profit while professors are just a drain on school finances?"

"Sure I did. And he said there's a new rule. I have to spend as much money on education as I do on athletics, or the school will lose its accreditation, I said I'd like to see accreditation. I said I'd like to see Why don't you cut off my legs and him tell that to an all-state lineman be done with it?" who won't take less than \$100,000 to play on the team."

"I hope that shook him up," Del-

"It should have. But then he went into a song and dance about how much money the athletic department was spending on steroids. He said it doesn't look good for a major university to be dispensing drugs to the football team. The next thing I expected him to do was

#### Requiem' Down for Count The Associated Press

NEW YORK — "Requiem for a He said he was going to take it up Heavyweight," Rod Serling's draw with the board of trustees and ask ma about an over-the-hill boxer, for a vote of confidence. I warned has closed on Broadway after four performances. The play, with John Lithgow as Harlan (Mountain) McClintock and George Segal as

"Pressure for profits fuels cheat- tell me I have to play the kids without painkillers."

Delta was furious. "They all live in their ivory towers and have no idea what it takes to win a conference title. How do they expect you to fill the stadium every Saturday afternoon without pills? Did you tell him if you didn't give your players steroids they would never be big enough to get a contract in pro football?"

"Yes, and he mumbled something about it wasn't the university's job to develop talent for professional sports. I told him, We're the little leagues for pro football. The only reason the kids put out 100 percent is so they can get the atten-tion of the NFL scouts in the

pomlar.

T was good at that. I spoke the

key words the public wanted to bear. YMO was just like an anten-

The young man in the baggy

black overcoat looked like any

fad-loving Tokyo youth, with

black bag slung over his shoulder

and cigarette hanging between his lips. But Sakamoto is a cult figure,

an idol for thousands of teen-

anist, singer, lyricist, producer,

businessman, winner of record-

industry prizes for his arrange-

ments. He has undergraduate and

master's degrees in music from the formidable Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music. He is a

sex symbol to both sexes for his

performances on the concert

stage and in the 1983 film "Merry

Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," in

which he played the commandant

of a Japanese POW camp who is

attracted to a prisoner played by

David Bowie. He also composed

most of the film's haunting score,

which became a best-seller in Ja-

copies in France and England.

pan and sold about 150,000

At 33, after nine years in the

pop music business. Sakamoto is

on top in spite of the breakup of

the band known as YMO, be-

cause he writes music that pleases

and he knows how to package

His public face, on record jack-

ets, biliboard advertisements and

videotapes, is handsome and un-

smiling, with a touch of arro-

gance. In private, in his office, his

face is amused and lively, and

reflects his astuteness about the

"Half of my fans are junior and senior high school students," he

said. "And mostly 17-year-old

girls. To them it doesn't matter

what I make but how attractive I

am. They don't care about con-

He is a composer, arranger, pi-

agers and university students.

"Did that shut him up?"

"It did about the steroids, but then he brought up student grades. He said he was still getting heat from the conference about players not attending any classes last year. He told me the faculty has its back up, and recently voted not to pass anybody unless he came to school. Furthermore, he said I could no longer suit up a member of the team unless he could read and write. That really sent me through the roof. I told him, 'You're tying both my hands behind my back.

"I'm amazed you kept your tem-per as long as you did," Delta said. "Then I told him, 'I was hired to coach football to bring glory and recognition to the school. But I have to do it my way. If you freeze the money so I can't recruit the high school players, and if you put impossible drug and educational restrictions in my way, then I have no choice but to take my case to alumni. Let them decide whether they want a winning team, or one that plays by the NCAA rules and

urday's TV game of the week."
"And he folded?" Delta said. "He should have, but he didn't. him it was a mistake. When trustees have to choose between an administrator who is throwing away money on faculty salaries, and a winhis unscrupulous manager, opened ning football coach who is bringing to mixed notices, although Lithgow in \$20 million a year, the school ning football coach who is bringing president doesn't have a prayer."

becomes the laughingstock of Sat-

### A 'Musical Picture Book' of a Japanese Pop Star

By Christine Chapman tents or the quality of a person but about appearances.
"For the other half, my serious International Herald Tribune
OKYO — "YMO played a

fans, it doesn't matter what I think. It is important that I make I role in telling people a very simple message," said Ryuichi Sa-kamoto, the best-known member music and have a face that appeals to them. If I don't, they'll of the former Yellow Magic Orfind someone who does. chestra. "At that time, whatever "What's important for me," he emphasized, "is that I continue to came to my mouth, I could make into a message from the group. Like byoki, 'sick.' I said, Tokyo is

do whatever I like. That comes first. Now I'm famous, but I don't sick, big cities are sick. The right like to pander to the public." word at the right time becomes In October, Sakamoto brought

out a solo album, "Ongaku Zu-kan" (Music Picture Book), which has sold 200,000 copies. Voted the best record of 1984 by the popular magazine Brutus, the album conjures up exotic lagoous, forests where children play, quiet moods in compositions that the Japanese call "background music," soothing music to drink or study by. Sakamoto called it "an album without a theme."

"Records are usually based on a concept or theme, like the tropical-atmosphere album, or Berlin in the '20s," he said. "But I lost interest in making that kind of record. Now I go to the studio and compose the way I feel. I impro-

vise. It's like writing a diary."
"Ongaku Zukan," which is scheduled to be released in Europe this year, is a musical breakaway from the rock tunes of the Yellow Magic Orchestra, Although the new album uses the synthesizer and a computer for effects, it is much more subdued than YMO's "techno-pop" sounds

YMO, from its inception in early 1978 under Haruomi Hosono to its demise in December 1983 after a two-month tour that took the group to Europe and the United States, changed the sound of contemporary rock in Japan. It took high technology out of the factories and offices and put it on the concert stage. YMO was the pioneer in Japan for the musical use of electronic equipment.

"'Techno-pop' is a word coined by YMO live years ago," Sakamoto said. "But it's still ap-plied to as. Today neither the word nor the music is new. Computers and synthesizers are used throughout the world in pop mu-sic performances, but YMO made a footbold for the present popularity of techno-pop."

YMO, as it is virtually always rence," Sakamoto disappointed

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED



Ryuichi Sakamoto: "As long as it sounds like me."

called in Japan, brought novelty to music. It also brought fashion, and a language among young Jap-anese that is still reverberating in the streets of their city play-grounds and in Akihabara, the electronics district, where they buy techno-toys such as synthesizers and personal computers.

They want their own synthesizers because, as Sakamoto put it, "having become more and more computerized, the synthesizer is regarded as an electro-tool, a mu-sical instrument free from tradition and custom

Explaining YMO's name, Sa-kamoto said: "There are two powers in the world, white and lack. Yellow is in the middle. Like black power and black magic, yellow power, yellow magic. We wanted to keep the Japan boom going. When it reached its peak, we broke up our band."

Rumors crop up regularly that YMO will get back together, but Sakamoto said no. "It would be good business to get back together, but for personal reasons we will not do it," he insisted. "Eventually," he added, "Td like to form my own band. But I

get tired of doing one thing for a long time." In the brutal Japanese-British film "Merry Christmas, Mr. Law-

himself and the critics, who considered him miscast. The director, Nagisa Oshima, asked him to take the role of camp commandant as a foil to the British pop star, David Bowie, playing a rebellious prisoner. Sakamoto agreed on the condition that Oshima allow him to compose the movie's theme music. The soundtrack may be the most memorable part of the film.

In retrospect, Sakamoto said, he dislikes the movie because it stresses the fanaticism of the wartime Japanese Army. "The Japan in this film is not the real Japan, and I am not in sympathy with the old Japanese military," he

He added, "I don't think I'm cut out to be an actor. Of course, it satisfies my narcissism, but I think I'm better at composing music for films. Because I'm acquainted with music of many genres, countries and historical backgrounds, I am sure I can create something new from the fusion of these elements."

Videos are new to Japanese pop music. Sakamoto has made two: one, for Sony, on the electric keyboard, playing his "Tribute" dedicated to the avant-garde Korean artist Nam June Paik, and one produced by his recording company, Midi Inc., to promote "On-

gaku Zukan." This month he has

recording and film sessions scheduled in San Francisco, London and New York with English and Japanese musicians. To cut a record abroad is good business for Japanese entertainers, who know the impetus a made-in-New-York label gives sales.

When Sakamoto was attending high school during the late 1960s, he was influenced by yakura (gangster) movies, jazz, rock 'n' roll and the student movement. "I fought against capitalism by denying the bourgeois in myself," he recalled. "I swept out my own racial prejudices, such as the Ko-rean problem, and recognized my

In 1970, when he started studying composition at the Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, he had already written music. In 1974 he continued into the graduate school, studying audio research and becoming serious about electronic music. Friends call him kyoju, "the professor."

After receiving his master's de-gree in 1976, he became an arranger for other musicians. In 1978 he cut a solo album, "One Thousand Knives," and YMO was formed. The group began touring in 1979, and that year Sakamoto won the record industry's big prize, Record Taisho, for his arrangement of "American Feeling." With YMO on tour abroad was a singer named Akiko Yano; they married in 1982. That year Sakamoto also formed Midi

In 1984 he started Honbondo, a publishing house. It is "a media performance," he said. "We don't publish books — that's the last hing I want to do. We publish scores, conversations, cassettes, I act as mediator. It's play, fun in the media world."

It was this sense of play, of having fun with music, that won Sakamoto and YMO such a wide following. As one of his admirers, 22-year-old Hiroe Takahashi, said: "Although his music is new, it's acceptable, not ridiculous. I like his originality and his nicelooking face." She added, "He's an intellectual with a base in clas-

sical music."
"I can't put my music in one pattern," said Sakamoto. "I am a man of many faces. What I do in style is good as long as it sounds like me - Sakamoto-istic.

**PEOPLE** 

After pleas from victims' n

Producer Cancels Film On McDonald's Killing

tives, a producer has called plans to make a film about aid's restaurant in Califorr
"This movie will not be made,
me, ever," said Larry Spivey, vicanceled his plans after mee,
with victims families and other,"
idents of the border communication. success of the border community.

San Ysidro, where James Of Marie Wounded 19 before being should death be a second to the secon death by police. . . . Miles I man has won the Directors Guil America award for best directo-1984, for "Amadeus," In the years since the awards began guild award and the Oscar h differed only twice; the Acade Awards will be announced Ma 25. The guild gave its D.W. C Billy Wilder. . . . Iceland turned down a Soviet demand ban a festival of films by An Tarkovsky, who defected from Soviet Union in 1984, accordin the country's main daily new per, Morgunbladid. Tarkovsky fected in Italy last summer beca Moscow had refused to renew three-year permit to work abor His wife, Larissa, was with him his 14-year-old son, Andrei been refused an exit permit.

A three-day matchmaking fe Plan, Spain, ended with tears lingering kisses as about 150 st women bid farewell to newto sweethearts and headed home f a Pyreneen village full of bache who had advertised for poter brides. One woman was engage a man she met for the first Thursday. "It was a success. It are definitely going to be a weddings," said the village pr Josquin Brallans. Mariano L 37, and Maria Angeles Garcia said in a radio interview that would wed as soon as possible

President Ronald Ream daughter Maureen has been ne by the State Department to 1 the 36-member U.S. delegatio the world women's confen sponsored by the United Nat-July 15-26 in Nairobi. The del tion includes Jeane J. Kirkput departing representative to United Nations, and Margine, Heckler, secretary of Health

#### **ANNOUNCEMENTS** NTENSIVE FRENCH Courses from April 15 - May 10,1Mon - Fri, 5.30 p.m. 8.30a.m.) Contact: MCE Mr., Hajos 260 9620 Paris ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English. Ponts. 634 59 65. Genevo: 289286. Rome 678 03 20. MOVING INTERDEAN WHO ELSE FOR YOUR MEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE

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